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AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

AFGHANISTAN PROTESTS--Demonstrations were held in Sydney and Melbourne today demanding the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan. Today is the 6th anniversary of the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. During the Sydney protest, demonstrators scuffled with police outside the Soviet Consulate in Sydney. After burning a Soviet flag and a picture of the Soviet leader, Mr Gorbachev, a few demonstrators tried to storm through a barrier of police to get inside the consulate grounds. The police forced them back and other protestors held the group back, preventing a further attempt. In Melbourne, about 100 people took part in a protest march. The Victorian secretary of the Afghan-Australia Association, Mr (Khalid Fazal), said more than 1 million Afghans had been killed since 1979. He urged the Australian Government to put economic and political pressure on the Soviet Union to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan. [Text]
[Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 27 Dec 85] /9604

CSO: 4200/453

INDONESIA

ENVOY TO DISCUSS REFUGEES WITH PAPUA NEW GUINEA

HK250230 Hong Kong AFP in English 0124 GMT 25 Dec 85

[By Jacques Guillon]

[Text] Jakarta, Dec 25 (AFP)--Churchmen in the eastern province of Irian Jaya have rallied behind the Indonesian Government against local separatists and say they will send an envoy to work for the return of refugees from adjoining Papua New Guinea.

A conference of Irian Jaya's Protestant church (GKI) in October, which was also attended by other denominations, declared in a final communique its support for the government in "increasing the unity and sovereignty of the nation."

Irian Jaya became part of Indonesia in 1963. But the province, with 1.1 million Melanesians out of a total population of 1.3 million, has been periodically rocked by the independence campaign of several hundred militants of the Free Papua Movement (OPM).

The church conference, which was held at Biak in Irian Jaya and was also attended by Catholics, Adventists, Pentecostals and Baptists, asked that "the government involve the church in Irian Jaya in bilateral negotiations" with Papua New Guinea to bring back some 10,000 Irianese refugees there.

Fredelin Ukur, general secretary of the Alliance of Indonesian Protestant Churches, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that the churches are to send an Irianese priest to Papua New Guinea early next year.

He said the envoy would "go to Papua New Guinea with the agreement of Port Moresby authorities" and would "meet refugees, inform them and explain to them that they can return to Indonesia and live freely."

About 10,000 Irianese fled the province to neighbouring Papua New Guinea last year amid clashes between the OPM and Indonesian authorities.

Papua New Guinea's policy has been to encourage the refugees to return to Indonesia, while quietly asking Jakarta for official assurances that their

safety be guaranteed. So far, only trickles of border crossers have returned to their villages of their own accord, citing rumors of Indonesian military reprisals.

Mr Ukur said the Protestant church had agreed when the OPM was born to mediate between it and the Jakarta government, but now felt "the OPM has brought nothing for Irian and that the way to development for the province lies in national unity."

Jan Riberu, a Catholic spokesman at the October conference, said that the Catholics regarded the OPM as a "trouble factor" and would not hold dialogue with it. The church's support for the government stems from its "comfortable situation" in this country of 168 million people, of whom 98 percent are Moslem and "its special status in Irian Jaya," according to diplomats here.

The bulk of the province's population is Christian, with 700,000 Protestants and 280,000 Catholics. There are 170,000 animists and 150,000 Moslems. More than half of Irian's primary schools, health clinics and air transport network are Christian-run. Christians are strongly represented in national politics and the economy.

But the clergy has also voiced its own criticisms, particularly of Jakarta's transmigration program for the resettlement of 680,000 people from overcrowded Java in Irian Jaya between 1984 and 1989. The Irianese fear the policy could put Melanesians there in a minority position in the next decade.

The OPM opposes a massive influx of officials and peasants from Java, which it terms a "Javanese colonization" of Irian Jaya, the western portion of the island of New Guinea.

Mr Riberu wants transmigration to continue but argues that more people should come from the mainly Christian islands of Flores, Timor and the Moluccas, whose inhabitants are ethnically closer to the Melanesians.

Mr Ujur agrees, adding that the program should be implemented gradually in order "not to create culture shock."

Irianese Christian are worried that ill-managed transmigration could cause trouble in the remote province where many still lead a stone-age-like existence, said diplomats here. Rather than backing the separatists and risking a confrontation with the Jakarta government which could threaten the overall position of Christians in Indonesia, they are attempting to exert some influence over the transmigration movement in a tactic which one diplomat dubbed a piece of "real politik."

/12858

CSO: 4200/440

INDONESIA

MOCHTAR SAYS THOROUGH PREPARATION NEEDED FOR HANOI TRIP

HK260938 Hong Kong AFP in English 0842 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Jakarta, Dec 26 (AFP)--Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmaja has said that any trip he makes to Hanoi to discuss the Cambodian problem will require thorough preparation and possibly a new round of talks between Indonesian and Vietnamese officials.

"Perhaps we need another round of talks before I do go to Hanoi," Mr Mochtar was quoted in today's newspapers as saying of any trip to Vietnam in the near future.

He did not elaborate other than to say more discussion was needed on bilateral issues.

The Indonesian minister was commenting on a Vietnamese delegation statement at the close of two days of bilateral talks which ended here late yesterday that Hanoi was still awaiting his arrival so that he could resume a dialogue with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

Mr Mochtar said he did not take remarks by Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk yesterday as a setback in the search for a peaceful solution to Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia.

Prince Sihanouk told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in Hong Kong yesterday that a "cocktail party" meeting proposed by Indonesia, involving his U.S.-recognised tripartite coalition government, the Phnom Penh regime and possibly Vietnam was not expected to be successful.

"That was just one piece of the entire jigsaw puzzle," Mr Mochtar told the English-language JAKARTA POST.

"We'll keep on with the other pieces and try to develop them."

A spokesman for the Vietnamese Embassy in Jakarta said the three-man Vietnamese delegation had left Jakarta by air late yesterday and that there were no immediate plans for their return.

/6091

CSO: 4200/463

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INDONESIA

DAILIES VIEW CAMBODIAN ISSUE, MOCHTAR'S TRIP

BK261157 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Article from the press review]

[Text] BERITA YUDHA focusses its attention on the situation in Cambodia at the end of 1985, noting that the Cambodian problem is indeed very difficult to solve due to its complexity. However, there are at least two proposals, namely the SRV proposal demanding the removal of the Pol Pot group before any withdrawal of its troops from Cambodia, and the ASEAN proposal of unconditional withdrawal of SRV troops from the country to be followed by a general election and determination of new security zones. The Cambodian resistance groups cannot accept the SRV proposal, whereas the SRV still cannot accept the ASEAN proposal. Therefore, BERITA YUDHA believes that up to the end of 1985, the conflict in Cambodia still appears to be deadlocked. Even in 1986, the conflict in Cambodia still appears to be deadlocked. Even in 1986, it remains doubtful whether a solution can be found.

BERITA JAYAKARTA is interested in Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmaja's planned visit to Hanoi to hold talks with SRV counterpart Nguyen Co Thach. The daily believes that conditions are ripe for Mochtar to hold talks with his Vietnamese counterpart because ASEAN has already submitted its 12-point proposal to Vietnam. It remains to be seen how Vietnam will respond to it. BERITA JAYAKARTA hopes that Vietnam will understand that its inflexible stand will invite the intervention of foreign powers which do not want to see the realization of Southeast Asia as a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality.

/9738

CSO: 4213/61

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

FIFTEEN-YEAR SENTENCE FOR DHARSONO SOUGHT--Jakarta, Dec 23 (AFP)--The prosecution in the subversion trial of retired General Hartono rekso Dharsono today demanded a 15-year sentence for the former officer. In a 105-minute speech, State Prosecutor Bob Nasution said the defendant was guilty of the two primary subversion charges against him--taking action intended to undermine the authority of the legal government and taking an action which may spread enmity, disunity and chaos in the society. Mr Dharsono, 60, a former secretary-general of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and a past chief of staff of the powerful Silawangi Division in the Indonesian Army, has been in jail since November 1984. The prosecution asked that the time he had spent in jail be trimmed from the sentence. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0711 GMT 23 Dec 85 HK] /12858

ROK, INDONESIA TO BEGIN OIL EXPLORATION--Seoul, Dec 24 (OANA-YONHAP)--South Korea and Indonesia have agreed to initiate a project to explore oil in Indonesia's two prospective areas, Energy and Resources Minister Choe Tong-kyu said Monday. Choe told reporters that the two countries will step up their bilateral cooperative relations for the projected oil exploration in the Adang and Nauka areas following the Madura oil development project. Choe said his attendance as the leader of the Korean delegation to the Seventh Korean-Indonesian Resources Cooperation Committee held in Jakarta December 16-20 provided a new momentum for Seoul and Jakarta to strengthen cooperation involving resources. A Korean-Indonesian coal prospecting in the Pasir mine in Kalimantan has confirmed a deposit of an estimated 500 million tons of bituminous coal there, he said, adding the Indonesian side showed a favorable response to Korea's request that coal produced in Pasir be used in a power station in Indonesia. Involved on the Korean side in the joint prospecting are four companies including the Hanil Cement Co., the Samchok Coal Mining Co. and Pan Ocean Bulk Carriers, Ltd. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0135 GMT 24 Dec 85 SK] /12858

INDONESIA DETAINS TAIWAN TUNA VESSEL--Jakarta, Dec 26 (AFP)--Navy officials have arrested the skipper and 16 crew members of a flag vessel from Taiwan in Mollucan waters, ANTARA NEWS AGENCY reported today. The vessel loaded with 20 tons of tuna fish had illegally entered and was fishing in Indonesian waters before it was detained last week, ANTARA said, quoting Navy spokesmen from Ambon Base. The name of the vessel was not provided. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0538 GMT 26 Dec 85 HK] /12858

CSO: 4200/440

LAOS

ECONOMIC, POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS; USSR AID DESCRIBED

PM270955 Paris LE FIGARO in French 20 Dec 85 p 2

[Francois Nivolon dispatch: "Laos, Priority to Order and to the Economy"]

[Text] Vientiane--The fourth Lao Communist Party [as published] congress will be held in Spring 1986. A restoration of order is expected since a number of political cadres have given signs of "weakness." It is also necessary to obtain greater diligence from civil servants, especially in the various ministries responsible for the expansion of the economy. These measures are vital since the congress will coincide with the launching of the third 5-year economic development plan for 1986-1990.

The shortage of technocrats with Marxist training had led the Lao Communist Party to choose officials, senior civil servants, deputy ministers and sometimes ministers who are not communists. They were selected according to their qualifications--engineers, academics, economists--and lacked any political base. That is why they went in turn to a "training school" in Hanoi for nine months.

Cases of corruption have led to the arrest of civil servants and even of four deputy ministers who have suffered various fates. Deputy Trade Minister Chanpeng Bounnaphon, who was imprisoned in November 1984, was "cleared," and resumed his former place in the government. Deputy Minister of Agriculture Sitaheng Ratsaphon, was arrested in 1983 after being denounced and was given a long prison sentence. But his accusers had lied and are now in prison. Mr Sitaheng has been rehabilitated and is a deputy minister once again. However Oudone Pholsena and Sengkham Phinit, deputy minister of finance and construction respectively, are still "under house arrest."

The fate of former King Savang Vatthana is a veritable state secret. Arrested in Luang Prabang in March 1977 and sent to the Sam Neua region, he is almost certainly dead as is his brother Prince Souphantharagnsi. Any questions asked in Vientiane on this subject are left unanswered.

In foreign policy the emphasis is on friendship with the "fraternal countries," especially Vietnam and the Soviet Union. But the government--and, just a few days ago Phoumi Vongvichit, deputy prime minister and member

of the Politburo--was lavish in its praises not only for "the aid from most socialist countries" but also for that of "some capitalist countries and international organizations."

By helping to find the remains of 556 GI's who disappeared on its territory during the war, Laos is trying to improve its relations with Washington. According to an American source there is a possibility of appointing a U.S. ambassador to replace the charge d'affaires in Vientiane.

With regard to what Phoumi Vongvichit told me: "During our struggle against the American aggression, the Chinese people helped us a great deal. We have thanked them for that. But we are opposed to Beijing's hegemonism and expansionism, especially in southeast Asia. At present China is sheltering our exiles in Yunnan, is training them to hate Laos, and arming them to harass our population on the border."

According to Western sources in Bangkok, the resistance in the rest of Laos is now only sporadic and only affects very limited areas. A group of guerrillas is active in the Paksan region 120 km from Vientiane.

With regard to Thailand, the Laos deputy prime minister said that "although the Thai troops withdrew from three illegally occupied Lao villages last summer they are still on a nearby hill and took 1,000 inhabitants to Thailand by force...." Mr Phoumi Vongvichit added: "We have not forgotten that in the first few years of our struggle against the French, the Thai Government gave asylum to several members of our government.... We have never raised the border problem. Thailand is afraid that we might claim the 17 provinces in northeastern Thailand. But, I repeat, we respect the border drawn by France and Siam in 1907...."

Self-sufficiency in Food

The lack of communications is a serious handicap to the exploitation of natural resources, including the huge forests, and to the improvement of public health. According to this year's census, the population totals 3.6 million inhabitants with an annual growth rate of almost 3 percent. Infant mortality below the age of 1 year is over 10 percent. The fight against malaria and the prevention campaign launched last year in five provinces are beginning to bear fruit but the scourge is far from being eliminated.

Another hindrance to economic expansion is the lack of qualified technicians. Of the socialist countries the USSR offers 500 grants per year, but not all in scientific disciplines. "There is a plethora of candidates," a Soviet embassy official commented in perfect French. "Many of them are in search of a better life abroad but there are not enough 'good students' among them. A commission has come from Moscow to make the selection."

The 1986-1990 5-year plan, the broad outlines of which are known to the international organizations, will logically give priority to maintaining the self-sufficiency in food achieved in 1984 and to improving the poor agricultural productivity, to transportation and communications, and to the exploitation of natural resources, forests, and hydroelectricity.

The installation of the fifth and final generator at the Nam Ngum power station in early 1985 took its power to 150 megawatts.

Some 90 percent of the electricity generated is exported to Thailand and this year brought in \$28 million out of a total of \$37 million in exports.

The foreign aid required to implement the 5-year plan is estimated at \$306 million, of which \$109 million is for rural development, \$103 million for transportation and communications, \$64 million for energy projects and so forth. The total seems reasonable. Indeed annual foreign aid is between \$70 million and \$80 million in gifts and long-term loans, half of which comes from the Soviet bloc.

Laos can already count on a minimum of \$50 million between now and 1990 from international organizations, excluding a \$30 million program envisaged by the World Bank. Annual aid in the form of gifts is nearly \$10 million from Sweden, \$3 million from the Netherlands, and the same amount from Japan.

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CSO: 4219/19

MALAYSIA

DAILY COMMENTS ON REAGAN VETO OF JENKINS BILL

BK211035 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 19 Dec 85 p 12

/Editorial: "A Stitch in Time"/

/Text/ President Ronald Reagan has vetoed the controversial textile bill. A hard decision to make, it can be interpreted as bold, pragmatic and magnanimous (at least in the eyes of exporting countries which stand to gain the most from this veto). In other international issues from participation in UNESCO to imposition of sanctions against apartheid-bound South Africa, the United States has stood very firm, self-centered and obdurate (in the view of many countries). President Reagan had indicated through spokesmen in the administration that he would reject the so-called Jenkins Bill which the U.S. Senate passed last month and the House of Congress approved about a fortnight ago although it did not have the two-thirds majority to override the presidential veto power.

Officially known as the Textile and Apparel Trade Enforcement Act of 1985, the Jenkins Bill has created a deep rent in the American textile industry. This controversial bill has been strongly supported by the coalition of textile manufacturers and trade unions fearing that more jobs (over 200,000 jobs having been lost during the past 5 years) will be eliminated if imports are allowed to further flood the American market. However, the bill has been strongly opposed by importers, retailers and consumers in America.

Jettisoning the Jenkins Bill has probably averted a trade war; the proposed legislation has been decried as being 100 percent protectionist in nature and selectively discriminatory against a dozen exporting countries (11 of them in Asia) without affecting the EEC and Canadian exporters. Major textile exporting countries like China, South Korea, Taiwan and Hong Kong have been prepared to take up the cudgels as their trade earnings as well as employment in the textile sector) would have been greatly affected if the United States had gone ahead to impose their import quotas according to the bill. Peking has warned that Sino-American trade relations would be "severely jeopardized." South Korea, Hong Kong and Taiwan have been reported to be ganging up against the bill.

"It is my firm conviction that the economic and human costs of such a bill run too high--costs in foreign retaliation against U.S. exports, loss of American jobs, losses to American businesses and damage to the world trading system upon which our prosperity depends," President Reagan said in his message

accompanying his veto. This amounts to a clear reaffirmation of faith on the part of the American leader in the system of free trade that Americans have been promoting since the end of World War II. It is also a clear signal that the American side is prepared to do battle with the surging scourge of protectionism in the world.

Besides being costly (according to senior administration officials, the Jenkins Bill could cost American consumers U.S.\$14 billion per annum), trade restrictions invite retaliation by other countries. Protectionism is the real issue. If allowed to grow, it could further deepen the global economic recession leading to depression and perhaps a trade war that could later ignite widespread political and military conflict. The Great Depression of the 1930's was prolonged by countries competing to be more protectionist than others; this bitter lesson of history should not be forgotten. The growing threat of protectionism, rather than the free flow of trade among nations, must be curbed in time. In stemming the protectionist tide, as well as in stimulating the regeneration of the global economy, the major industrialized countries should logically play the leading role.

CSO: 4300/441

MALAYSIA

VOMD HAILS PAS DIALOGUE WITH CHINESE, INDIANS

BK290826 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT
28 Dec 85

["News report": "The Pan Malaysian Islamic Party Is Making Efforts To Overcome the Racial and Religious Gap"]

[Text] In dialogues with the Chinese community in various places in the peninsula last September, leaders of the Pan Malaysian Islamic Party [KPAS] explained the party's policy and recommendations on important issues in addition to answering questions posed by non-Muslims. These efforts have generally received a good response and praise from non-Muslims in the country and succeeded in allaying the doubts of the Chinese and Indian communities, who do not know much about the party. According to PAS leaders, the party has been trying hard to overcome the gap between Muslims and non-Muslims not because it hopes to win votes in the next general election but because the party leadership is aware of the need for the people to know PAS directly instead of getting to know it through others.

In a dialogue, two PAS vice presidents gave important explanations of the issues of language, politics, and economics that had drawn great attention from the Chinese community. Answering questions from participants in Kuala Terengganu in the night of 13 September, PAS Vice President Haji Abdul Awang said that PAS views all languages used by our countrymen as official. All races and languages are created by God. The language issue will not emerge under the Islamic system of government. He stressed that languages cannot be imposed on peoples by pointing out that all languages used by men, including the language of the country's aborigines, are recognized by the Koran.

In a dialogue in Seremban, Negeri Sembilan, on the night of 21 September, PAS Vice President Haji Nakhaie admitted openly that the political and economic position of the Malaysian [as heard] Chinese had been increasingly declining due to policies introduced by the present Barisan Nasional government. He said that PAS believes that the present government's capitalistic policies benefiting only a handful of persons must be comprehensively reviewed to salvage the economic position of the Chinese and other nationalities. He pointed out that even the position of the Malays themselves has been declining under the Barisan Nasional government's policies.

Most political observers believe that the PAS leaders' explanations of their party's policy and recommendations have strongly countered the Barisan Nasional Government's evil propaganda slandering PAS as a religious extremist group. Their explanations have shown that the PAS policy is logical [words indistinct] PAS and Islam.

/9738

CSO: 4213/62

MALAYSIA

PAPER NOTES ISLAMIC PARTY EFFORTS TO WOO CHINESE

BK240703 Kuala Lumpur NEW SUNDAY TIMES in English 22 Dec 85 p 14

/Editorial: "Alienating the Muslims"/

/Text/ For a while, it seemed as if PAS' /Pan-Malaysian Islamic Party/ campaign to woo non-Muslims only focused on the Chinese community. Placing Chinese converts on the party frontline, PAS, through its ceramahs /religious lectures/, has been able to meet and discuss the party's objectives with members of the Chinese community throughout the country.

Even though UMNO /United National Malays Organization/ politicians have repeatedly criticized this recent change of policy as "bankrupt" and "not serious," the PAS strategy to woo non-Muslims has had some impact. Whether out of curiosity or for some other reason, known only to themselves, some Chinese individuals have attended the ceramahs. And PAS, rightly or wrongly, has used the occasions to announce its plans should the party come to power.

In part, the strategy has been effective. A Muslim-cum-Malay party which declares that rights and privileges of Bumiputeras will be abolished under a PAS government is an obvious attention-grabber. And the ploy to persuade non-Muslims that an Islamic government allows for non-Muslim ministers is another guarantee that everyone will pay heed to what they say.

But has PAS truly wrestled with these issues before making announcements on matters that are extremely sensitive in the political arena? Is it absolutely certain that its promises can be fulfilled and that non-Muslims will not be made secondclass citizens in an Islamic State? For instance, it has mentioned that the Medina Constitution, the form of government during the time of the Prophet, would serve as a good model for modern societies. But is this the answer for Malaysia?

In trying to win non-Muslims to its side, the opposition political party has alienated more Muslims by directly impinging on areas dearest to their hearts. While it is true that during the Prophet's time there were non-Muslims holding important positions in the Islamic community, the overall conditions then were different. Muslims belonged by far to the dominant community. Non-Muslims lived on the periphery of Islamic communities. Can that happen now, especially in our community where Malays, Chinese and Indians live side by side?

There is a large number of Muslims in this country, not necessarily members of UMNO or any other political party, who would like to see the growth and gradual development of an Islamic state. They sincerely believe that God's laws will bring answers to dilemmas posed by modernization and Westernization. But they are horrified at the scant attention paid by PAS to realities that exist in the country today. Some fear that PAS in power will also jeopardize their position in the community.

These are the people that PAS should first have to convince. Not the Chinese and the Indians. For non-Muslims are not that gullible to accept PAS' magnanimous message when they know that moderate and sincere Muslims are not as easily persuaded by promises made by the party.

/12228

CSO: 4300/441

MALAYSIA

PAPER SEES FUTILITY OF COMMUNIST PARTY STRUGGLE

BK281115 Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 30 Nov 85 p 8

[Editorial: "The Future of the Communist Party of Malaya--CPM"]

[Text] The presence of communist remnants in the jungles of the country is a legacy from history. To believe that they will achieve their goal is only a dream because the CPM is not supported by the majority of people in the country.

Despite claims that the CPM is supported by the Communist Party of China, the development of that country abandoning its ideology shows that these relations no longer have significance to the party's future.

The CPM is now on the losing side at a time when the PRC is developing itself to achieve prosperity by setting aside communism which it once exported to this region.

The erosion of communist ideology in that big country will certainly weaken the ideology and indicate that the communist struggle here is useless.

Malaysia will in no way change its stand on the CPM's threat so long as China continues to support the party. Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamad's explanation on return from a visit to China yesterday shows that this country will never accept the CPM's objectives and struggle.

Agreements reached between China and Malaysia to promote trade cooperation will lead to more practical bilateral relations which will gradually remove any past or future irritants.

The issue of communist ideology was implicitly not allowed to dominate new trends in bilateral relations when the prime minister said that Malaysia was aware of China's stand on the CPM and China said that it understood Malaysia's stand on the issue.

The present domestic situation will gradually move China away from its old ideology and it is unlikely to want to spread an ideology which has failed in China itself.

However, this does not mean that we will ignore the duty of eliminating communist remnants in this country. Malaysia's stand on the communist threat will make it more careful about viewing its movement and development in the region.

MALAYSIA

TASK FORCE TO CONTROL INDONESIAN IMMIGRANTS

BK240653 Kuala Lumpur NEW SUNDAY TIMES in English 22 Dec 85 pp 1, 2

/Article by S. Jayakrishnan/

/Text/ Kuala Lumpur, Sat--The government hopes to stem the influx of illegal Indonesian immigrants by "attacking" the problem on the high seas.

Marine police and the Task Force VII have been given orders to stop and turn back Indonesian boats ferrying illegal immigrants in Malaysian territorial waters.

Deputy Home Affairs Minister Datuk Radzi Sheikh Ahmad said the move was to complement the action taken by police and Immigration Department to arrest and deport illegals already in the country.

"We hope that this two-prong strategy will stop the tide of illegal immigrants," he said.

The Task Force VII which has been given an expanded role to combat the problem will also increase patrols in the Straits of Malacca to stop illegal Indonesian immigrants from entering the country.

The Task Force which was specifically set up to control the influx of Vietnamese illegal immigrants will, however, continue to patrol the South China Sea.

Datuk Radzi said Rela /People's Volunteer Corps/ members staying along the coastal areas have been urged to report to the authorities if they know of any landings of illegal immigrants.

Datuk Radzi said the government viewed the entry of illegal immigrants into the country as a serious threat to security and had given priority to combating the problem.

"We have therefore assigned the Task Force VII to stop the immigrants before they enter the country as our marine patrols have had numerous encounters with them on the high seas and coastal waters.

"With these measures we hope to be able to deal more effectively with the influx of immigrants into the country," Datuk Radzi said.

The Task Force has also been beefed up with seconded officers from the marine police, navy and Immigration Department to enable it to shoulder the added responsibility, said Datuk Radzi after opening the annual meeting of the Police Ex-servicemen's Association here.

He identified the four states of Negeri Sembilan, Selangor, Melaka and Johor as those which bore the brunt of the influx of illegal immigrants.

Datuk Radzi added that a total of 20,000 illegal immigrants, including nationals from Thailand, Bangladesh and Burma, had been deported so far this year.

"On our part we will not spare anyone who enters the country illegally regardless of nationality. All illegal immigrants will be deported immediately.

"We would also like the public to cooperate with the authorities in combating the menace by providing more information."

/12228

CSO: 4300/441

MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

OFFICIAL ON INDONESIAN LABOR ACCORD--The deputy home affairs minister, Datuk Radzi Sheikh Ahmad, has said that the existence of the labor agreement between Malaysia and Indonesia does not mean that Indonesian workers can enter Malaysia whenever they like. They could only enter the country at the request of the Malaysian Government, Datuk Radzi told reporters in Kuala Lumpur today. He added that about 1,000 skilled and semiskilled workers from Indonesia have entered Malaysia under the labor agreement since May last year. They were on 2-year contracts recruited for the plantation and construction sectors. Datuk Radzi disclosed that about 20,000 illegal immigrants from neighboring countries were repatriated this year. He warned that the government will arrest those who enter the country illegally, prosecute them, and send them home. /Text/ /Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0300 GMT 21 Dec 85 BK/ 12228

BALING INCIDENT REPORTS MONITORED--The deputy prime minister, Datuk Musa Hitam, says he is monitoring very closely all statements, counterstatements, and press reports on the Kampung Memali incident. Datuk Musa, who is also the minister of home affairs, told a news conference in Kota Tinggi that he is keeping track of all newspaper reports, (?circular) letters, and coffeeshop talks on the issue. When asked whether a forum proposed by Information Minister Datuk Rais Yatim will help clear the issue, Datuk Musa emphasized he did not want to publicly comment on what his fellow ministers said in the press. He pointed out that everytime the government makes a statement on any issue, particularly important ones, it is bound to create controversies and a series of problems. There are three groups, namely the antigovernment, the progovernment, and the (?neutral). The deputy prime minister said the antigovernment group will take the opportunity to (?distort) the issue to get advantage, while the progovernment group will /words indistinct/ by trying to explain the issue to the people. He adds that the third group of people are those who generally want to know about the whole issue. /Text/ /Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 21 Dec 85 BK/ 12228

NATO AMMUNITION STORAGE RULES ADOPTED--The Malaysian Armed Forces have adopted North Atlantic Treaty Organization military regulations in the storage of ammunition at its depots in the country. Army Ordnance Corps Director Col (Hiu Kian Tian) said the new regulations, which came into effect recently, are aimed at extending the danger zone area at ammunition depots. This is because ammunition has become more powerful with the modernization of weapons. He assured that the existing ammunition depots /words indistinct/ although they

were built according to postwar British regulations. Under the adopted NATO regulations, Colonel (Hui) said, more ammunition depots will have to be built to spread the ordnance. He said the immediate task is to get more land and expand the existing depots. Colonel (Hui) also disclosed that the army plans to modernize the ammunition depots, using modern methods of storage, like placing them in special underground bunkers. /Text/ /Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 22 Dec 85 BK/ 12228

MUSA HITAM DISCUSSES 'BALING INCIDENT'--Non-Muslims and non-Malays in the country have been urged not to view the Memali incident in Baling as a Malay problem. They should look at it as a problem for all Malaysians. In stating this, Datuk Musa Hitam says they should also try to understand some terms such as "jihad" [holy war] and "mati syahid" [martyrdom] used by the Muslims so that they can really understand the problem. The acting prime minister was speaking to newsmen after opening the extraordinary general meeting of the MIC [Malaysian Indian Congress] in Kuala Lumpur. On accusations against the way the government handled the Memali incident, Datuk Musa said, if the police were not tolerant and patient, the incident would have been more serious. He disclosed that the police initially used rubber bullets, live bullets were only used after the police were attacked. Datuk Musa stressed that the latest threat to the stability of the nation is a problem created by a certain sector in trying to stir up the emotions and sentiments of the people by making use of religion. This is because these people have no other issue to attack the government. They are thus exploiting the emotions and sentiments of the people. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 29 Dec 85 BK] /6091

CSO: 4200/464

NEW ZEALAND

FORMER CHIEFS OF STAFF CONTINUE PUBLIC ANZUS DEFENSE

HK240337 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 19 Dec 85 p 6

[Feature: "ANZUS: Dead or Alive"--passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] /In an action unprecedented anywhere in the West, 17 of New Zealand's retired defence chiefs publicly expressed their concerns last October about the government's defence policy. These concerns were dismissed by Prime Minister Mr David Lange who referred to the chiefs as "geriatric generals."

Today on this page the three retired Chiefs of Defence Staff, Lt General Sir Leonard Thornton, Air Marshal Sir Richard Bolt and Vice Admiral Sir Neil Anderson, continue the debate about whether Anzus is dead or alive./

As ex-chiefs of defence staff we are deeply concerned that for all practical purposes New Zealand may lose the benefits it has enjoyed under Anzus, and that there is no adequate substitute in sight.

The new committee set up to review the defence options open to New Zealand may find itself hobbled by the premature introduction of legislation which includes a ban on occasional visits by nuclear-armed allied ships.

All New Zealanders should give their attention to developments which will affect the place that our country holds in the world, and should express their views vigorously in the next few weeks.

/The "Geriatric" intervention:/

Along with a group of senior ex-colleagues we repeatedly advised the government earlier this year of our concern at the trend of events in the defence field, and in October we made our views known publicly after informing Prime Minister David Lange of our intention.

It was our hope that the government might be persuaded to consider more carefully where its projected policy was leading the country; also that our intervention might encourage the pro-Anzus majority to express its convictions more audibly.

We considered all the responses which were made public, many of them strongly supportive. The views of those who opposed our statement have done nothing to diminish our concern. The prime minister seemed to regard the statement as an attack on his government, which was not intended. We simply took exception to one particular line of policy which seemed to us to follow a doctrinaire rather than a constructive purpose.

/The need for public debate:/

In general, public debate on the issue has been muted. Admittedly, the subject of national security is a complex one in matters of detail, but in the broad issue of whether we wish New Zealand to adhere to or abandon the alliances and reliances which have determined our place in the world, a simple expression of opinion is possible.

The original group of ex-defence officials does not at present plan a further collective statement. All will no doubt comment again as individuals, as some have already done. We offer this article as ex-colleagues resident in Wellington who have served as Chief of Defence Staff, and who happen to have experience of each of the three services. We are moved to speak out now by the introduction of the nuclear-free legislation following the appointment of a Defence Review Committee.

/The Defence Review Committee:/

Although we have reservations on the need for such a body (there are amply-qualified officials to advise the government) we hoped originally that its formation might encourage and focus public interest in the wider aspects of the subject.

However, the immediate introduction of the legislation may well serve to vitiate the purpose of the committee. We await the terms of reference but if it is the intention of government to proceed at all costs with the legislation in its present form then useful debate on the options open to the country for its future security may be dangerously restricted.

We have no quarrel with the main content of the proposed legislation which merely gives form to widely-shared attitudes concerning arms control, disarmament and the like. Our objection is to the brief clauses that refer to ship and aircraft visits and what would arise from their enactment.

/Reactions of allies:/

It is painfully obvious that the introduction of the legislation at this stage has exacerbated an already strained relationship with our allies. The government has painted itself--and all of us--into an isolated corner.

The Americans see the present situation as a renunciation of the special relationship we have enjoyed with them for so many years. The Australians and the British have found New Zealand's actions an embarrassment to the

strong family relationships of the past. Full defence cooperation with Australia is quite fundamental to New Zealand's future security but it is being placed under increasing strain. It should never be assumed that Australia will readily support additional security burdens on our behalf.

/The strategic issues:/

Without reviewing the arguments set out in our previous article, we are convinced that on further enquiry the government will find:

--That New Zealand has neither the resources--nor the desire--to stand alone in matters of defence, and that there is no real alternative to a strong collective security arrangement with allies.

--That to be credible the arrangement needs to be more substantial than that which would be afforded by a "second-tier" association with Australia and the island states of the Pacific.

--Finally, that New Zealand needs United States support and assistance in defence matters a great deal more than the U.S. needs ours.

/The nuclear threat:/

As ex-military advisers we know something of the nuclear weapon, and we have every reason to share the abhorrence of the various anti-nuclear lobbies at any idea that the weapon could ever be unleashed. In that sense we too have no desire to be defended by the nuclear weapon; a nuclear conflict could only be catastrophic for participants and non-participants alike.

Nevertheless, New Zealand cannot ignore the fact that nuclear weapons exist in vast numbers now. They cannot be obliterated by unilateral legislation. But we can take comfort from the fact that the balance of terror will ensure that they are never used.

/All seek peace:/

The desire for peace and a nuclear-free future is not the invention of the anti-nuclear campaigners or of any particular New Zealand Government in recent years. All non-aggressive nations have sought that ideal. Almost all now accept that a counter-balanced nuclear capability has acted as an increasingly powerful deterrent against overt military action of any magnitude.

To that extent we have been protected by the existence of the nuclear weapon for almost 40 years. If that has to be called "snuggling up to the bomb," that is a small price to pay. Successive New Zealand Governments throughout the period have accepted the protection even while working to limit the escalation of weapons.

/Away from nuclear saturation:/

A reduction and the eventual elimination of nuclear weaponry is achievable, but the task can only be given true effect by the nuclear powers. The rest of us can only offer persuasion and New Zealand will have a great deal more influence as a trusted member of the Western alliance than if we terminate that association by an action that will be seen as largely symbolic.

/Is Anzus a nuclear alliance?/

New Zealand enthusiastically entered the Anzus alliance some 34 years ago, several years after the advent of the bomb. The treaty took no account of weaponry at that stage, and although it has retained great defence significance, it has expanded to embrace wider issues. Its viability depends on the political will of its participants.

It means like to talk about legal obligations and withdrawal processes in relation to the treaty itself. It is the relationship within Anzus that has been damaged, and if feelings of trust and mutual benefit have evaporated on our side of the table, then for all practical purposes, Anzus is a dead horse. Disposing of the body may take a little time.

We take no comfort from the recently reported statement by the U.S. Secretary of State to the effect that Anzus can be "left in place" in the hope of a change of government. International alliances--and the practical arrangements which give expression to them--cannot be switched off and on by the fluctuations of the ballot box. An exchange of letters between the U.S. and Australia, as already foreshadowed, will serve as the effective death certificate for Anzus, and we should be left with the lifeless form of an expired alliance.

Our two ex-allies would soon learn to do without New Zealand's participation, and the idea of reintegrating a dubious partner would have little appeal. That is why every effort should be made to preserve what we now have.

We believe that New Zealand has drifted into this unhappy position through a combination of:

--Unreasoning fear of having an active nuclear device within our inland waters for an occasional day--a fear which is unfounded.

--A desire to protest the existence of nuclear arsenals--a worthy desire which is better expressed by less damaging means.

--A naive hope that the rest of the world will note and be inspired by New Zealand's "example"--though we see no sign of any such reaction among friendly governments.

--Latent anti-Americanism among a very small section of the population.

/Respect and self-respect:/

We are ashamed to reflect that New Zealand may be about to become a client state, dependent in the ultimate on the goodwill of the major powers for our security, yet unwilling to share the risks and burdens which they carry.

New Zealand has occupied a respected place in the Western alliance, a degree of respect quite disproportionate to its size or importance. That respect was hard-won through our willingness to stand with our friends in the defence of justice and freedom. We do not believe that the average New Zealander wishes the government to prejudice a reputation that has been earned at such cost.

/Resuming the debate:/

As a group, or as individuals, we shall make our views known to the new Defence Review Committee. It is our hope that everyone who feels as we do will realise that the anti-nuclear legislation has not yet been passed, and will regard those clauses which refer to ship visits as no more than a basis for discussion, open to being discarded or amended.

The means of expressing those convictions will be to the review committee which is to receive written submissions in February. We know that ex-service and other patriotic organisations are already preparing such papers. However, the issue will affect every citizen young or old, and it is our hope that all and sundry will make their views known to the committee, even if in the simplest terms. The new year will be a time for resolution as well as resolutions.

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CSO: 4200/454

PHILIPPINES

MRS MARCOS SPEECH URGES SUPPORT FOR PRESIDENT

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 29 Nov 85 pp 1, 17

[Article: "Support for FM Urged"]

[Text] The First Lady, Minister of Human Settlements Imelda R. Marcos, declared yesterday that "we can't afford a mediocre President at this point in our political history."

Mrs. Marcos, in a talk with newsmen, called on the people to stand up and be counted for President Marcos in the Feb. 7 election, pointing out that he had proven himself.

She said that he demonstrated his strong leadership by proclaiming martial law when the country was on the brink of anarchy. She cited his radical reforms in economics, politics, and others which enabled the country to weather two oil crises.

Mrs Marcos, also pointed to the President's firmness and decisiveness in carrying out the economic recovery program and the anti-insurgency fight.

She welcomed the possibility of two or three opposition candidates contesting President Marcos in the Feb. 7 election, declaring that this would be an advantage to the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan: "We don't have to do anything."

While the leading opposition contenders are Cory Aquino, widow of Sen Benigno Aquino Jr., and former Assemblyman Salvador Laurel, she said, another two who are interested in running are former Sen. Jovito Salonga and Assemblywoman Eva Estrada Kalaw.

Mrs Marcos, commenting on the one million signatures collected to boost the candidacy of Mrs Aquino, said that "one million signatures are not enough credentials to be President."

Commenting on the President's health, Mrs Marcos said that while Mr Marcos might have been sick before, "he is well now and definitely he is not sick of an incurable disease."

She denied reports by the Western press that she was playing the Russian card when she went to Moscow: "I went to Russia to pray not to play cards."

She said the people should elect someone who could withstand pressures from all sides, including foreign pressures. She noted that the country is surrounded by major powers.

She also reiterated that she is not running for the position of vice president in the elections but "I will be there just as supportive as I have been" to the President.

The First Lady said that after the assassination attempt on her in 1972, her only desire is to be of service to the people and country.

"The second lease on my life was for some bigger reason -- and this is to country and people," she said.

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CSO: 4200/368

PHILIPPINES

CEBU PUBLISHER MARVELS AT MARCOS CREDIBILITY

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 15 Nov 85 p 3

["Publisher's Column" by Al Alinsug": "Marcos, the Political Magician"]

[Text] President Ferdinand E. Marcos is arriving in Cebu today and is set to speak before a business group. With the coming snap elections where FM will be seeking a new mandate, this FM trip to vote-rich Cebu can will be considered the start of his campaign salvo.

Hardly has he set foot in Cebu soil, Cebuanos are already asking what he will be talking about. Will he be talking about any program of government for his next term of office of six years under the assumption that he will still get another mandate from the people? Or, will he be talking of how he can solve the unprecedented problems that have engulfed the Filipino nation to catastrophic depths?

Will the Cebuanos still believe him?

The Filipinos will recall that when Mr Marcos was catapulted to the presidency in 1965, he made a long list of promises - 15 in number - of what he will do as President. Today as he comes to Cebu, the Cebuanos (and it might be for the nation as well) should ask him to answer if he has fulfilled such promises.

A group of coffee habitues were asked how Marcos would rate in the accomplishment of the 15 items of promises. Of the 12 political observers, Marcos miserably flunked. Not one of them would say Marcos can acquit himself in any one of the 15 items.

The common refrain is that Marcos has not only failed in his promises of bringing about utopia in this country, but he has in fact set back the clock in all facets of Filipino life, from the cultural to economic to political, Marcos has not only sapped present Filipinos of their strength and resources but has robbed them of hopes of for a better future in his hands.

In brief, under Marcos everything will be hopeless.

Marcos' only optimism in this trip to Cebu is for him to be able to fool the people once more.

Surprisingly enough, there are those among us who will not mind being fooled and lulled into a sense of stupidity.

For indeed there are a number among us who are stupid fools, who would still swallow the platitudes of a political magician.

Truly, one who is in his right senses can not be expected to swallow whatever Marcos will say to his audience in this campaign salvo to Cebu.

Nonetheless, there are those who would savor whatever Marcos would tell them today. They are the partymates, the political leaders, the sychopants, those with vested interests, the lapdogs and bootlickers.

But there is a group who would be present for sheer curiosity. They want to see at closer range, not so much to listen to what Marcos says than to see how healthy he is by his appearance. Some of course, will be there to savor the Marcos wit.

Others will be there to cheer His Excellency, the President of the Republic of the Philippines.

The rest will be there to feel the wondrous presence of the man who has ruled the country for more than 20 in havoc and still alive.

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CSO: 4200/368

PHILIPPINES

PAPER DISCUSSES CITIZENS' ROLE IN HONEST ELECTIONS

HK171039 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 16 Dec 85 p 6

[Editorial: "Election Responsibility"]

[Text] Under the Constitution, the Commission on Elections [Comelec] enforces and administers all laws relative to the conduct of elections. The constitution says the Comelec shall "deputize, with the consent or at the instance of the president, law enforcement agencies and instrumentalities of the government, including the Armed Forces of the Philippines, for the purpose of ensuring free, orderly, and honest elections."

It is a heavy responsibility, but so is the president's, since he is the commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces and the chief executive of the government. As the constitution states, the Comelec may deputize law enforcement agencies only with his consent.

The president, then, is in the positive to give the assurance that the elections will be honest and fair.

But nationwide elections are a tricky business. Neither the Comelec nor the president has complete control over the behavior of millions of partisans. Partly for that reason, the Comelec has had to deputize citizen arms, such as Namfrel, [National Citizens Movement for Free Elections], the Integrated Bar of the Philippines, and the Philippine Constitutional Association.

That is not enough. The citizenry itself in each city and municipality should be sufficiently inspired to contribute to the holding of an honest and fair election.

No matter what some may say about the long tradition of democracy here, the Philippines is a developing country, economically and culturally, Philippine elections cannot be as honest and fair as the elections in the advanced democracies at this time.

In the final analysis, it is the citizenry that makes the elections. It should contribute to making an election an improvement over the last one.

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CSO: 4200/409

PHILIPPINES

TIMES JOURNAL EDITORIAL ON WEIGHING POLL ISSUES

HK170935 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 16 Dec 85 p 6

[Editorial: "People Must Weigh Poll Issues Carefully"]

[Text] The president's disclosure in Lipa City the other day that more than 10,000 civilians were killed by terrorists of the New People's Army since last January should convince even the most skeptical among us that the threat posed by this homegrown communist movement cannot--and must not--be taken lightly. While administration critics might be quick to point out that the figure mentioned by Mr Marcos was nearly seven times greater than estimates given by the military, this is hardly any reason to doubt the president's words, after all, as he explained later, the figure he cited combined those from the military and local officials. But even assuming that the figure supplied to the president by the military and local officials was a little exaggerated, there remains little cause for rejoicing. Or for bullheadedness. Sooner or later, if the citizenry does not heed these danger signals, the figure will not only be reached; it will even be surpassed. This is why we should never allow the current political activity to blind us with partisan passions. Let there be no mistake on either side of the political fence that the president or Mrs Cory Aquino is the enemy. Our enemy is anyone who seeks to have this country subjugated by a ruthless, Godless ideology that stands for everything we have never wanted and will never want to be.

In his speech, the president mentioned that the growing activity of the communists was virtually abetted by some members of the opposition who have "foolishly bedded down with the communist insurgents and leftist radicals." Were we not aware that some demonstrations or public indignation rallies sponsored by the opposition in the past had been virtually dominated by red flagwaving elements, we would have been prepared to take the president's accusation as part of partisan rhetoric. But we are sure that the good elements in the opposition--and we know they outnumber the wayward, the hotheads and the tainted--are equally aware of this. If they had not been taking steps to purge their ranks of these "alien agents," they should do so now. Or if they had, they should intensify such purge and prove to the people that if they win, they will not only preserve our democratic way of life but struggle to enhance it.

If some in the opposition had contributed to the spread of the communist movement, the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan is not blameless, either. We know that the good elements in the ruling party know this, too--the abuses of some of their fellow officials, both in the government and in the military. We are glad that steps have finally been taken to correct the situation; the military is reorganizing its structure and, hopefully, in the process, restore discipline and morale in the organization--two factors responsible for military abuses--and lower the boom on those who have shamed the uniform, no matter how influential they are. We are also glad that the president intends to revamp the lower echelons of government--the local executives who are closest to the people and on whose actions depend the faith of the people in their national government. It is no secret that the abuses of many of these executives, coupled with those in the military, have practically driven many of our rural folk into the arms of the communists.

If there is one good thing that we must gain from this election campaign, it is the exposure in all its gory details of just about every issue that has affected our lives for so long. The people should weigh every issue carefully and all that is said about it, then decide. Our political leaders, for their part, should exercise maximum restraint in their charges; they could lead to a further widening of the chasm that already divides us to a point which more appeals for unity will no longer be able to bridge.

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CSO: 4200/409

PHILIPPINES

EX-MAYOR HITS RIFLE DISTRIBUTION TO PROVINCIAL CEBU OFFICIALS

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 9 Nov 85 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Distribution of Firearms to Mayor's Bad Timing"]

[Text] Former Cebu City Mayor Vicente del Rosario yesterday sent a telegram to former President of the Philippine Diosdado Macapagal informing him of the administration's distribution of reportedly 2,000 pieces of Armalite complete with ammunition to the municipal mayors of Cebu province.

Ex-President Diosdado Macapagal Forbes Park, Makati: Please advise opposition leaders administration distributing 2,000 armalites with ammunition according newspaper reports today evidently for preparation coming Snap Election reminding us Cebu 1949 terrorism election stop. Suggest notify leaders boycott Snap Election to avoid bloodshed. Signed Vicente S. del Rosario.

Del Rosario sent the wire after PC/INP Recom 7 had distributed a total of 870 Philippine made M16 and thousands of rounds of calibre 5.56 mm ammunition to the Integrated National Police (INP) in the entire Central Visayas.

In a telephone conversation with this paper, the fiery former city mayor said the distribution of the firearms to the municipal mayors, specially that a snap election will be held on January 17 next year is bad timing.

It reminds us of the 1949 election terrorism and to avoid a repetition of the same event he suggested to boycott it and avoid bloodshed.

Now 80 and in good health, Nyor Inting, as he is known to Cebuanos, was one of the political stalwarts who attended the "Cory for President" Movement meeting at the Casino Espanol yesterday. He openly expressed his support for the movement by saying that he would even campaign for the late Benigno Aquino's widow.

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CSO: 4200/368

PHILIPPINES

COLUMNIST REJECTS VIEW OF U.S. BENEVOLENCE

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 29 Nov 85 p 4

[Article by Miguel Genovea: "As we see it" "Looking into US-RP Relations"]

[Text] One fact which few politicians dare dispute is that Philippine-American friendship only sounds good in the speeches.

On Bataan Day, the air is full of nostalgia about the days of comradeship between the Fil-American forces. Except for the occasional snipings of the radicals, everyone feels that the military bases here do more good than harm. To many Filipinos, America is the benevolent leader of the free world.

Yet a deeper look into history would disclose that the US is not that benevolent. If Manila and other places were totally devastated during the last war or if the country lost a million lives, it was the US that was entirely to blame.

World War II was not the Filipinos' war. They were forced into it despite the late President Manuel Quezon's demand for neutrality. But there was no choice for the Filipinos. The Americans then controlled the Commonwealth government.

After the war, when the Philippines were claiming war damages, the US government agreed on the condition that she be permitted to establish military bases here. Was this benevolence?

What about the base compensation package that the US refuses to acknowledge as rentals. As a sovereign country, does the Philippines not have the right to charge rent for the use of its territory? The reluctance of the US to recognize payment as rents impugns the Philippines' right of ownership.

If it is a one-on-one presidential contest between President Marcos and an opposition candidate, then, at least, the other side has a fighting chance. If it is two or three candidates on the opposition side, then they better forget about running. For in such cases, the opposition bets will be taking votes from one another, or creating a demoralizing portrait of disunity.

What is exasperating for those who wish to see a united opposition is that by its petty differences that can easily be settled with a little spirit of give-and-take, it is losing the goodwill of its sympathizers. Most of the people like to see a peaceful family. The opposition's irrational rivalries are driving voters to the KBL. For who enjoys discord, especially if the protagonists are those who aspire to govern the country.

So what is the solution to the present opposition dilemma. Of course, the only solution is to have only one candidate, even if it means knocking some sense into the heads of the bullheaded oppositionists.

I believe that the forthcoming revamp of the AFP will really be sweeping if, as conceived, all the overstaying generals are retired without much ado.

President Marcos has spelled out the policy -- all the retirees or extendees would have to go unless they are in the middle of military operations that might be prejudiced by their departure.

Our interpretation is this: Since the old generals have equally capable subordinates who can take over the command without impairing operations, the retirees or extendees have no reason for staying further.

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PHILIPPINES

PERSONAL RESTRICTIONS PROMPT NPA COMMANDER'S DEFECTION

Cagayan de Oro City THE MINDANAO STAR in English 2 Nov 85 pp 1, 6

[Article: "Commander Chiquito's Story"]

[Text] The refusal of the New People's Army to allow one of its officers to attend the burial of his son prompted him to defect from the movement.

Crisologo Agbalog, 26, Alias Commander Chiquito, said that he felt he was complete prisoner of the NPA such that he could not go anywhere unless cleared first by the NPA district committee.

Agbalog, a farmer in Barangay Camelon, Initao, Misamis Oriental, was lured to the communist movement with the promise that someday he will be given a land.

Aside from being the assistant party secretary in his Barangay Camelon, Agbalog also headed the semi-legal team tasked in the collection of money and goods from residents in the municipality.

The former NPA leader said he began to dislike the movement when he came across the "Batakang Bursong Pangpartido," a handbook of the communist party which clearly spelled out the duties of the party members.

Agbalog also said when he learned that the communist party prohibits the belief of God, he started doubting the motives of the NPA.

But what really turned him off was that the NPA have practically made almost a prisoner of the movement. His actions were being watched by his own comrades.

After his surrender, Agbalog joined the group of concerned civilians and military men in the series of information drives in the barangays to unmask the evils of communism.

The former rebel said unlike before he feels he can now go anywhere without asking permission from other people.

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CSO: 4200/369

PHILIPPINES

VISAYAN COLUMNIST DOUBTS VALIDITY OF NPA SURRENDER

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 9 Nov 85 pp 5, 4

"CITIZEN-V" by Manuel Estrella Villarosa: "Army: 5,000 NPA's Surrendered Oh, Come On"

[Text] Sleepy Town: Polanco is the first town after Dipolog City, if one is traveling in the direction towards Misamis Occidental by land. It is a peaceful municipality nestled among coconut trees, the chief source of livelihood of the province of Zamboanga Norte.

According to a report from the AFP, more than 5,000 NPA rebels led by a pretty 22-year-old Amazon, Commander Ligaya, surrendered to the mayor and the battalion commander of the Philippine Army, together with more than 5,000 rebels from Polanco. The rebels brought along with them their own food provisions in order "not to create a food shortage" which the civilian and military authorities cannot guarantee, as far as feeding the "very understanding," surrenderees are concerned.

In 1975 or ten years (10) ago Marilou Faiente was 12 years old. It is really quite a feat. This column would like to shake the hands of the two gentlemen who were able to "disillusion" the commander after the 10 years of "wanton killings by her former comrades." Congratulations Mayor Florncio Bantitulan and Col Loreto Deus of the 44th Infantry Battalion P.A. for a job well done.

So many NPAs "surrendered" in Cebu, yet not one real NPA captured alive by the military that can substantiate this claim beyond reasonable doubt. How does an NPA look like? All of the "surrenderees" turn out to be simple farmers from the hinterlands of Cebu, many languished in the BBRC without proper charges. Others were "told to surrender in mass" then, as balikbayan, would be given KKK loans. They come from Lusaran, Asturias, Balamban and many other places in Cebu during the past 4 years. Greg Nilles? NPA? Naku!

No honest-to-goodness NPA was shown by the military to the public, that the public can rightfully be convinced . . . except "Commander Sandag" who executed a "parade rest" when his name was called to testify against Dodong Holganza inside the Hall of "Justice," behind the Capitol Building last year. Of course, it must be an NPA Parade Rest, force of habit you know . . . reflex action.

The NPA scare in Cebu is like the abominable and untractable snowman of the Himalayas, or the UFO, the unidentified flying object, all sightings or PAOKYAB, but never a concrete proof of such rebels, except farmers who refuse to plant marijuana, pinpointed by uneducated CHDF members of the New People's Army.

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CSO: 4200/368

PHILIPPINES

CEBU POLICE RECEIVE NEW ARMALITES

Cebu City SUN STAR DAILY in English 8 Nov 85 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Cop Forces Get New Armalites"]

[Text] The counter-insurgency campaign in Cebu got a big boost yesterday afternoon with the turn-over to police forces of 260 brand new armalite rifles which represented a part of the estimated 2,000 rifles intended for distribution to the police forces in the metropolitan and provincial areas.

Brig Gen Renato A. Ecarma, RUC/Recom 7 commander, said 190 of these locally-made rifles were intended for the police forces in the area of jurisdiction of the Cebu Metrodiscom.

The remaining 170 rifles were turned over by Ecarma to Cebu Gov Eduardo R. Gullas, representing the mayors in the province at simple ceremonies at the Cebu PC provincial headquarters under Lt Col Jewel Canson.

During the turnover, Ecarma said these weapons will boost the firepower of the local police in the current drive against insurgency.

He said the rifles should serve as a "symbol of peace, a deterrent to crime rather than to promote crimes."

Challenge

Ecarma said the demand for law enforcement is so great today in the fight against crime and insurgency.

"We must all prepare to exert utmost efforts in carrying out the Government's anti-insurgency campaign. Subversion and insurgency have become the supreme security challenge," he said.

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CSO: 4200/369

PHILIPPINES

PROVINCIAL WEEKLY URGES MUSLIM ROLE IN NATIONAL RECOVERY

Cagayan de Oro City THE MINDANAO STAR in English 19 Oct 85 p 4.

[Editorial: "Muslim Culture and Ideas with National Economic Recovery"]

[Text] The role of Muslim Culture and Ideas in speeding up national economic recovery in our country should not be discarded as muslims are also Filipinos and they should take part in the country's economic crisis.

The challenge on this have come from President Marcos who cited their position in these words: "As I call for national unity and concord, I have taken the position that our ethnic and cultural practices should be preserved, and protected I have sought for example the fullest promotion of Muslim Art and Culture. We can achieve brotherhood even in the diversity of our customs and traditions."

Muslim culture will give us a deep understanding of the significance and importance of regional cooperation in place of religious or regional parochialism that often leads to animosity. The creation of a diplomatically accredited Barter Trade Council with the muslims will pave the way to a new thrust in our export promotion and marketing program, thus speeding up our recovery program.

The resume of this is that when we finally shatter the obstacles that separates Muslims and Christians in the country and have them working hand in hand in progress, a lot of wondrous possibilities are not really remote to achieve.

I too believe we would give this idea a try as we have given other ideas a lot of trials.

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CSO: 4200/369

PHILIPPINES

GOVERNMENT OKAYS COJUANGCO SOAP MONOPOLY

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 22 Nov 85 p 7

[Article by Benjie Guevarra: "Detergent Monopoly Starts Next Year; An Example of the Lack of Stability in Economic Policies Alleged by Foreign Investors"]

[Text] An estimated 4,000 workers and their families may be dislocated and billions of pesos in investments lost following the government's move to allow a multinational firm headed by Ambassador Eduardo Cojuangco Jr. to virtually control the P2.5 billion detergent industry, according to industry leaders.

Carlos de Castro, vice president and general manager of IMG Chemicals, Inc., has expressed fears that they may be forced to close down next year unless the government reviews its policy of outlawing petroleum derived alkylbenzene (AB) as a main ingredient of synthetic detergents such as Tide and Ajax in favor of fatty coconut oil.

IMG, which was put up in the mid-1970s following the government's efforts to encourage local businessmen to manufacture imported raw materials, now produces about 22,000 tons of AB annually, or about 55 percent of the 35,000-ton requirement of the country's 8 detergent manufacturers.

But these manufacturers are compelled next year to shift to CFA, an expensive substitute exclusively produced by Unichem-Lurgi, since Presidential Decree Nos. 1863 and 1872 has banned the use of AB starting next year.

"By implementing PD 1863 and 1872, we have outrightly lost the essence of free enterprise, not to mention the possible shutdown of our plants which will surely mean the loss of jobs to several hundreds of employes," Ramon Garcia, IMG board chairman, noted.

According to Castro, these twin directives threatens their 200 employees as well as another 500 persons working for five detergent manufacturers which may likewise fold up in view of the government-mandated Unichem-Lurgi takeover.

He said the Royal Oil, Peerless, Essential, Universal and the Sun Moon Stars detergent companies will possibly close shop in the absence of an estimated \$1 million needed by each firm to retool their factories for the CFA substitute.

Only the multinational detergent firms, Colgate, Procter and Gamble and Philippine Refining Co. have so far been able to retool their plants at a cost of about \$7 million each, Castro said. These multinational firms are expected to completely shift to CFA by June next year.

IMG president Eusebio Garcia Jr. said the smaller detergent manufacturers may shutdown their operations or opt to lose their competitive edge by buying their raw materials from the multinationals in the absence of retooling funds.

The twin directives, according to these IMG officials, will jack up the cost of detergents by at least 40 percent next year since CFA costs about P34,000 per ton as against AB's P17,000 rate. CFA is solely produced here by Unichem-Lurgi, a Philippine-German joint venture headed by Cojuangco.

"To disenfranchise us within a short period of time with the stroke of a pen is in itself arbitrary and unjust," the IMG board chairman said.

IMG put up in the early 1970s its alkylation plant, the first of its kind in Southeast Asia which Castro estimated to have a current value of P1.5 billion, following the Board of Investments' release of export and import priority programs which, among others, encouraged businessmen to manufacture locally the raw materials for priority products.

Castro said the decrees virtually dismissed Republic Act No. 5186, otherwise known as the Philippine laws on investment incentives, which protected the investments of IMG and other firms in such priority programs.

The IMG officer said the presidential directives violated RA 5186 which stipulated that in no case "shall any amendment of the plan impair whatever rights may have already been legally vested in qualified enterprises which shall continue to enjoy such rights to the full extent allowed under the act."

The 8 detergent manufacturers produce over 300 million bars of laundry soap every year worth almost P2.5 billion based on the current price of P8 per bar. The estimated 40 percent hike in prices means that a bar of detergent will cost over P12 each in mid-1986.

The Coconut Industry Rationalization Movement Inc. said yesterday that in the long term, prices of laundry soaps and detergents will be lower if manufacturers shift to CFA than if they continue using AB.

Empirical data show, according to CRAMI, that coconut oil prices increased by only 1.3 percent in the last 20 years whereas petroleum prices went up about 3,300 percent in the same period.

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CSO: 4200/369

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

LOANS FOR FISHING--The Agriculture Ministry said that it had identified more beneficiaries of the 210 million peso biyayang dagat [marine endowment] loans. The ministry said that the beneficiaries include new fishing projects and funding channels. The funding channels include rural banks, fish traders, brokers and buyers. [Text] [Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 13 Dec 85 HK] /6662

LOWER CASSAVA TARIFF--Prime Minister Cesar Virata has approved the request of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food to lower the (215) percent tariff on cassava imports. Agriculture Minister Salvador Escudero said this would allow the feed and livestock industry to import cheaper alternatives from the world market. Escudero, however, said that the rate of reduction has yet to be determined by an interagency study which will be based on current comparative prices of corn and cassava. [Excerpt] [Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0800 GMT 17 Dec 85 HK] /6662

STANDBY LOAN INSTALLMENTS--The International Monetary Fund is all set to approve on Dec. 20 release of the third and fourth installments of a standby loan to the Philippines following fulfillment of a major condition set in the economic program, banking sources said yesterday. The installments amount to slightly more than \$220 million from a total of P630 million in standby credit. The Philippines has already drawn about \$195 million composing the first and second tranches of the IMF loan. The late-December drawdown was held certain following the organization of the Philippine Sugar Marketing Corp. (Philsuma) last week to replace the government monopoly, the National Sugar Trading Corp. (Nasutra). The dismantling of the monopolies in the agriculture sector was among major conditions imposed by the IMF for continued assistance to the Philippines. The third tranche was to have been released in September but the country failed to meet "qualitative" targets. [Text] [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 13 Dec 85 p 25 HK] /6662

CSO: 4200/409

SINGAPORE

LEE KUAN YEW'S SON TIPPED FOR MINISTERIAL POST

HK300752 Hong Kong ARFP in English 0713 GMT 30 Dec 85

[Text] Singapore, 30 Dec (AFP)--Junior Minister Lee Hsien Loong, Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew's elder son, may soon be made a full cabinet minister to enable him to play a bigger role in the government, press reports said here today.

Brigadier General Lee, who retired from active duty and entered politics just before the general election last December, is currently minister of state for trade and industry as well as defense.

The reports said Gen Lee, 33, would be given a post in which he could "play a major role in charting Singapore's economy in the next two to three years," possibly that of second minister for trade and industry.

He is currently chairman of a high-level economic committee appointed by the government early this year to look into the economic problems of this tiny island state.

Speculation that a promotion was near was triggered by remarks made by Trade and Industry Minister Tony Tan on Friday, when he said Gen Lee was the most suitable person to assume a major role in charting the economy.

"I cannot see how you can ask him to put forward his recommendations and then ask somebody else to implement them," said Mr Tan, who is concurrently education minister.

/9738

CSO: 4300/465

21 January 1986

THAILAND

EDITORIAL: U.S. MAY NEED TO INTERVENE IN PHILIPPINES

Bangkok NAE0 NA in Thai 2 Nov 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Will the United States Abandon Marcos?"]

[Excerpts] It seems that the U.S. government is running out of patience with President Marcos, who is being very stubborn. The purpose of U.S. actions in the Philippines has been to preserve the security and safety of its two large military bases at Clark and Subic. These two bases serve to balance the Soviet warships that operate in the Pacific Ocean and are part of the regional security strategy.

President Marcos is trying to solve the country's problems by relying on the organs of government and having the military suppress the communists. In the rural areas, he relies on the power and influence of high-ranking political and business cronies. He is suppressing the activities of the people in the cities using martial law. He is giving the people certain freedoms but controlling them using dark influences. This is evident from the fact that large numbers of reporters, politicians and political activists have been threatened and assassinated. Such a situation has caused the governments of the United States and the Philippines to move in opposite directions.

This problem has forced the U.S. government to decide to promote the reform movement in the Philippines. It seems that the United States is losing patience in trying to use persuasion. During the past 2-3 months, senior U.S. government officials have been releasing information and giving interviews about the increasingly serious situation in the Philippines.

On one hand, this is meant to pave the way for negotiations with the Marcos government. But this is also meant to justify greater U.S. intervention in the Philippines, particularly the use of harsher measures in the future.

The strategic importance of the U.S. military bases in the Philippines is something that cannot be overlooked. It may become necessary for the United States to take action to protect these bases even though this action violates certain principles held by the United States. Past examples of this include South Vietnam, Grenada and Nicaragua. The United States interfered in the internal affairs of those countries for strategic reasons.

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CSO: 4207/78

THAILAND

COLUMNIST ON CHANGING TIES WITH U.S., ECONOMIC INSTABILITY

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 8 Nov 85 p 5

[Article by Surachat Bamrungsuk: "Thai-U.S. Relations Have Changed"]

[Excerpts] Today, no one can deny that Thailand is like a "dependent country that cannot pull away" from the United States, the country that Thai leaders have always referred to as our generous "ally." Thailand has been closely tied to the United States on the economic, political and military fronts. Thailand has followed the lead of the United States on almost all matters. This has been very apparent ever since the end of the 2d World War.

Changing Contents

Even though relations between the two countries have become stronger, it must not be forgotten that this is no longer the age of virulent anti-communism as in the past. Also, American society has changed during the past 20-30 years. Whenever the United States takes some action, it does so in the hope of benefiting economically.

Take military aid, for example. Ever since the mid 1970s, the United States has tended to sell weapons and to give short- and long-term credits. Today, the United States rarely gives away weapons. This reminds us of the Nixon Doctrine. Former President Nixon once said that if a fire breaks out, the United States will help provide water and water tanks. But the government of that country will have to put out the fire itself. But today, the United States "sells" the water and water tanks so that the local government can put out the fire.

Thailand is a good example of this. More than 90 percent of the military aid given to Thailand by the U.S. government is given in the form of credits. And each year, Thailand purchases weapons from the United States on a commercial basis. Thus, in the future, Thailand's military debt and the interest on this debt will continue to grow.

The same is true for economic aid. In addition to the economic aid that Thailand receives directly from the U.S. government, it also receives loans from the World Bank. As a result, Thailand is one of the leading debtors of the World Bank even though government officials say that creditors have great

confidence in Thailand's economic position. It must not be forgotten that the World Bank loans are committed loans. The World Bank will play a greater and greater role in the internal economic affairs of the debtor country at each stage of the loan process.

Effects

At a time when all the third-world countries are experiencing the effects of the crisis in the world economic system, Thailand will undoubtedly experience the effects of this, too. The domestic financial and monetary crisis has grown worse, and our foreign debt has increased greatly. These external and internal economic problems will directly affect the country's security. It is no longer possible to consider the security problem just from the standpoint of the country's military activities. State security also refers to that country's economic security and to the standard of living in that country.

But the actions taken by our "generous ally" are having just the opposite effect. Thai textiles have been affected by the Jenkins Bill and the embargo imposed because of the quota problem. Also, Thailand is being pressured to grant certain U.S. drug companies a monopoly. These things raise doubts. We must tell the United States frankly that if Thailand's economic security is weakened by the actions of the United States, this will also affect our political and military security. And if the United States recognizes these effects, how will it respond to its own past statements, when it said that the United States would support Thai security on all fronts? Or will it respond by saying that economic and political security are two separate matters?

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CSO: 4207/83

THAILAND

COLUMNIST: U.S. UNDERMINES ANTICOMMUNISM BY TRADE POLICY

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 12 Nov 85 p 5

[Article by Likhit Thirawekhin: "U.S. Economic Policy and Effects on Regional Politics"]

[Text] After the end of World War II, international politics was affected by a smoldering cold war. Then, Mao Zedong seized power in mainland China. This was followed by the outbreak of war in Korea. These things forced the United States to implement a policy to contain the expansion of communism. The United States signed treaties with various countries in Asia, such as Japan, the Philippines and Thailand, and SEATO was established. The purpose of this was to prevent other countries from falling under the influence of the communists and changing their political, economic and social structure to one similar to the Soviet or Chinese model based on the domino theory. The United States tried to counter communist expansion by preserving "freedom and democracy."

But the methods used by the United States conflicted with this principle. That is, it supported Asian dictatorships, particularly those in Southeast Asia, as long as the leaders of those countries remained allies of the United States and maintained an anti-communist policy. In practice, there was no other choice. Because in opposing the spread of communism in that period, it was necessary to have a strong leader.

Besides this political policy, the United States also had a policy of providing economic aid based on the principle that if the economies of the Asian countries developed well, the communist threat would recede. The United States poured in money in order to develop the roads and economic infrastructure. This was also done for strategic purposes.

This economic aid was promoted by World Bank loans. These loans were based on the same principle; namely, that economic development would promote political stability and world peace.

But then the United States lost the war in Vietnam and began withdrawing from this region. At the same time, it began improving relations with the People's Republic of China in order to use this as a bargaining chip with the Soviet Union and to balance Soviet power. The United States played a major role in changing the political situation in this region and in changing the foreign

policies of the Asian countries. Various countries, including Thailand, began restoring diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China.

Today, there are two main blocs: the bloc composed of the United States, Japan, China and ASEAN and the bloc composed of the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. Arranging the groups this way has reduced the importance of political ideology because the People's Republic of China has been placed in the capitalist group. Because of the political changes in Asia, the People's Republic of China has relaxed its policy of supporting terrorist movements through the Chinese Communist Party. This has reduced the threat of the communists seizing power in the Southeast Asian countries (with the exception of the Philippines). This has been a relief to the United States.

Because of this, the United States has begun to shift its attention from political to economic matters. In particular, it has begun to implement a foreign trade policy that overlooks the importance of politics and ignores political effects.

Even though the Jenkins Bill and other such bills were proposed by the legislature, this reflects the political mood and atmosphere in the United States. What the United States has overlooked is that it is the United States that is destroying the policy of aiding the developing countries in order to promote economic growth, which the United States feels will provide protection against communism. The United States is acting contrary to its own policy.

The United States believes that helping the underdeveloped countries to develop their economies is a way to prevent the expansion of communism. But if it then implements policies damaging to the economies of those countries when those countries begin to industrialize and establish themselves economically, there will be political turmoil, and this could even lead to a war in this region.

Peace, stability and security will be adversely affected, and in the end even the United States will not be able to guarantee that the communists will not grow strong again. If [Southeast] Asia falls to the communists, the bargaining power of the United States will decline. The attitude of the People's Republic of China may change, and Japan and Korea may be threatened. And in the end, even the United States may be threatened.

This is a very broad political picture. The United States must reconsider its short-term policies that are aimed at solving its immediate trade problems and protecting its domestic industries. These are the policies of a short-sighted person. Such policies are not suited to a great power such as the United States. This gives the advantage to the enemy. A clear example of this is the fact that the Soviet Union has offered to purchase textiles from Thailand.

The United States has tried to excuse its actions by saying that the United States has to keep its economy from collapsing, which is what would happen if it allowed foreign imports to enter the country without restriction because of the lower production costs, such as lower wages, in other countries. But this is not always true. For example, in Japan, wages are not much lower than those in the United States. The fact that the United States is unwilling to accept

is that it is unable to compete with certain Asian countries because of its lack of patience. Americans are used to living in luxury and comfort. Now that they are encountering unexpected problems, they are overreacting. They are acting contrary to the free-trade policies that they once advocated.

But the important thing is that acting contrary to these policies will have not only economic effects but also political effects. This could affect the security and stability of the Asian region. "Freedom and democracy," principles for which the United States stands, could be adversely affected by the policies of the United States itself.

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CSO: 4207/83

THAILAND

MUSLIMS ENCOURAGED TO CHANGE NAMES

East Burnham THE ISLAMIC WORLD REVIEW in English Jul 85 p 25

[Text]

This time it is Thailand. Bulgaria was still fresh in Muslims' memories when the government of Thailand announced its decision to launch a national campaign asking Muslims to change their names. The project, which came into operation on March 1 this year is called, "Plan to change Muslim names to Thai names, Pattani Province 1985."

The plan claims three objectives: to encourage Thai Muslims to change their original names to Thai names, to avoid errors in writing and reading when one applies for government documents, and to save Muslims the normal high fees charged for changing names. Students have been given a special concession. Instead of paying a dollar they will now be paying four

cents to get their names changed. The Thai government plan makes it clear that it will not employ coercive methods. Rather, it will persuade people to forsake Malay or Arabic names.

The plan director, Ta Keng Sak, has suggested that the district officers should hold seminars to ensure that everyone is fully informed about the plan. The officer should visit one school a day to give information to pupils and to direct all education officers to plan a programme encouraging students to change their names.

It seems that the emphasis is on students, and the ministry of internal affairs is using all its machinery to persuade pupils to change their names. It is obvious that for students as young as five years old, and no older than 14, it would not be easy to argue about retaining Islamic names with a teacher or education inspector.

/9274

CSO: 4200/419

THAILAND

MUSLIMS PROTEST BUDDHA IMAGES IN SCHOOLS FOR KING'S FETE

Bangkok NAE0 NA in Thai 9 Nov 85 pp 1, 6

[Excerpt] At 1500 hours on 8 November, a group of 500 Muslims from Bangkok Metropolitan, who call their group the Siam Muslim Community, held a demonstration at the Ministry of Education in order to protest the fact that the Ban Khuan Khon School in Satun Province had set up a Buddha image as an object of worship at the school. The group asked to meet with Mr Samphan Thongsamak, the deputy minister of education.

This Muslim group announced that because the Ministry of Education is the one that sets policies and because the minister is a senior member of the Democrat Party, the group feels that the Democrat Party is responsible for this. It called on the Democrat Party to review this policy.

At approximately 1610 hours, five representatives from the group of demonstrators, one of which was Mr Abdul Karim, met with Mr Samphan and Mr Somchai Wutthipricha, the secretary of the National Primary Education Commission. The two sides talked for approximately 50 minutes. After that, Mr Abdul revealed that Mr Samphan had refused to accept all three recommendations made by Satun Province. He agreed to only one of the recommendations, that is to transfer the principal. At the rally held in Satun, he had agreed to all 3 recommendations and promised that action would be taken within 5 days. Mr Abdul said that he felt sad and that Mr Samphan had reneged on the agreement. He said that he not say what the group's next step would be but that they would act in accord with the proposal that the Head of the Islamic Faith in Thailand made to the Ministry of Education. The demonstration broke up at 1700 hours.

Mr Samphan told reporters that the project to procure Buddha images for primary schools was carried on by the Ministry of Education in order to honor the king on his 60th birthday. This project was approved by society, and an understanding had been reached with the Head of the Islamic Faith in Thailand. He did not object to placing Buddha images in schools. However, the images were not placed in rooms used by students of both religions.

Mr Samphan talked about the demonstration in Satun Province, saying that the ministry tried to solve the problem by transferring the principal and having the new principal explain things to the local people and make them understand

about the Ariyatham Room. He did not think that there would be any further problems in Satun Province. He said that the ministry cannot meet their demand to stop placing Buddha images in schools attended by Muslim students because this is not just a Buddhist matter. The Muslim schools in the five southern provinces have rooms for holding Muslim ceremonies. There are no problems.

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CSO: 4207/83

THAILAND

NATIONAL BANK DIRECTOR ON POLICY, IMAGE

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 Dec 85 p 7

[Article by Sunissa Hancock]

[Text]

■ *Dr Virabongsa, what do you see as being your role now that you have been appointed a member of the Bank of Thailand's Court of Directors?*

As I understand it, the Bank of Thailand's Court of Directors, unlike the boards of directors of companies or banks, has no say in how the central bank is to be run or what it is to do. All the Court of Directors does is to serve as advisers to the Governor of the Bank of Thailand, but it is then up to the Governor to decide what to do.

He can follow the advice given to him, or he can ignore it, for the advice of the Court is not binding in anyway. The Court can request information from the Governor and can bring matters up for discussion, but what happens after that depends on the Governor.

While it is traditional for the Governor to seek advice from the Court, how active the Court is — or can be — depends on who is Governor. This is because the Governor is the chairman of this Court of Directors and he determines how much or how little the Court does.

When Dr Puey (Ungphakorn) was Governor, for example, the Court was very active, for Dr Puey believed in consulting closely with the directors.

During the terms of some other governors, however, the importance of the Court was reduced — so much so that in some cases, the Court only got involved in routine personnel matters, instead of matters of policy.

■ *Assuming that the Governor goes along with it, what is it that you would like to do?*

When I was approached by Finance Minister Sommai Hoontrakul to take up this post, he said he wanted me to "help" with the work of the Bank of Thailand. While he didn't say so, I believe that my appointment is to fill the slot left vacant ever since Dr Paichit (Uathawikul) resigned, for there has always been one academician on the Court of Directors.

Now, I'm to be the "resident academician," and as I see it, my role will be to reconcile theory with practice when it comes to formulating monetary policy. I'm looking forward to this, for in many ways, the challenge had gone out of my job as a director of Sayam Bank. The problems there had been identified, and the ways of dealing with the problems had been worked out. All that remains to be done there now is to implement the proposals.

As a member of the Bank of Thailand's Court of Directors, I will have a very challenging job, for Thailand today faces a number of problems which make the formulation of both fiscal and monetary policy difficult. The challenge lies in designing a policy which will not only deal with the problems, but which will maintain the stability and the integrity of the country's financial system as well.

■ *It has been said in recent times that the Bank of Thailand takes its orders from the Finance Ministry instead of acting as an independent institution — a charge which has given rise to concern that the Bank of Thailand is in danger of losing its traditional role as the conscience of the country.*

I've heard that said, but I don't know what the real situation is.

However, I don't think that it's true that the Finance Ministry dominates the Bank of Thailand. After all, the Bank of Thailand has a very strong and capable staff comprising some of the best minds in the country.

In fact, if we are to be completely frank about it, I would have to say that as a whole, the staff at the Finance Ministry can't quite compare to the staff at the Bank of Thailand. I do think, however, that the Bank of Thailand needs to work at boosting its image of integrity, of independence. After all, the Bank of Thailand is an independent institution, for it does not come under the Finance Ministry as such, but under the Finance Minister.

At the same time, however, there is the need for both the Finance Ministry and the Bank of Thailand to work together if the country is to benefit.

I remember Dr Puey describing the relationship between the two institutions as being that of a husband and wife — the Finance Ministry being the husband and the Bank of Thailand the wife. This doesn't mean that the Bank of Thailand is the "weaker" partner, for where Thai society is concerned, it is the wife who runs things even though she lets the world think it's the husband who is doing that!

The point, though, is that both the husband and wife have to respect each other, and if they have any disagreements, then that should be kept between the two of them and not made public.

When Dr Puey was the Governor, he had a very good relationship with the Finance Ministry. Not only did he hold the position of Director of the Fiscal Policy Office concurrently with his position as Governor, but he also had a close working relationship with the Finance Minister.

I think a close relationship between the Finance Ministry and the Bank of Thailand is necessary, but at the same time, I believe that the Bank of Thailand must be ready to rebuke or remind the Finance Ministry, or the Government, if it is doing something wrong.

I love the Bank of Thailand, and I believe that it is my duty — as it is the duty of everyone — to preserve the integrity and independence of this institution. Whether I can do anything about this, however, remains to be seen!

■ *While I don't think anyone denies that Thailand does have problems, the question that is frequently asked is whether or not these prob-*

lems are exaggerated by the people in charge of formulating the country's policies. What are your views on this?

The economic picture which is to be seen today is not new. It's just clearer — and what is clearer is that in the next two to three years, our exports and export earnings are going to be a major problem, for the prices of most of our exports are falling. The "stars" among our exports are facing these falling prices already — textiles, garments, plastics.

Another problem which was anticipated a couple of years ago and which has since become a reality — even though people don't talk too much about it — is the decline in the remittances from the Middle East. These have stagnated for the last couple of years, and are now facing a falling trend — a rapidly declining trend, for the decline in oil prices has meant a slowdown in, if not a complete halt to, construction projects there.

The high remittances were a factor which used to help make our current account look good despite the trade deficit, but this factor will be missing in the future. The result is that we have little room to manoeuvre when it comes to formulating the fiscal and monetary policies of the country.

■ *It has sometimes been said that more importance is placed on fiscal rather than monetary policy in dealing with the problems faced by the country. Would you agree?*

I don't know that greater importance is given to fiscal over monetary policy. It's just that people seem to spend more time discussing fiscal rather than monetary policies!

In the last three years, the Finance Ministry has done many things in its efforts to increase revenue and decrease expenditure. However, the loopholes in the country's monetary policy have led to a rise in the net money supply, and this, in turn, has increased the trade deficit.

Do you remember the situation in 1983 when no one was willing to admit what the country's trade deficit was? People kept saying that it was around 70,000 million baht, and it was only very reluctantly that they finally admitted that it was actually 89,000 million baht!

That situation came about because of monetary policy being relaxed in 1983 following stock depletion in 1982. With monetary policy being relaxed, credit extension grew by something like 30% and the trade

deficit shot up. This was such a shock to everyone that it led to a rash of measures such as that 18% ceiling on credit extension, controls on letters of credit, selective credit controls and so on.

I feel that monetary policy is as important as fiscal policy — and sometimes, even more so. You could compare fiscal policy to Thai medicine in that there are few, immediate side-effects. For example, increasing tax rates today will not have an effect until the following year.

Monetary policy, on the other hand, can be compared to modern medicine such as antibiotics. It's strong stuff and it works immediately, but it can have adverse side-effects if not properly planned.

■ *There is the growing feeling that the side-effects of the fiscal and monetary policies espoused by the Government over the last few years verges on the disastrous, for the belt-tightening, austerity measures have led to the Thai economy stalling. Isn't it about time for these policies to be rethought, and the austerity measures relaxed?*

There has been a lot of talk of the Government's austerity programme, but as far as I can see, the austerity programme has been nothing but talk! We talk about tightening our belts, about cutting back expenditure, but where reality is concerned, we haven't followed an austerity programme at all!

To give you an example of what I mean — do you realise that the 1985 budget deficit was the highest ever to be recorded in this country? We had targetted a deficit of about 35,000 million baht for the 1985 budget year (ending on September 30, 1985), but in actual fact, the cash deficit amounted to about 53,000 million baht! That's 18,000 million baht more than planned!

If you look at the 1984 budget year, the deficit then was over the targetted deficit as well — by about 8,000 million baht, for the targetted deficit was about 32,000 million baht, while the actual deficit was over 40,000 million baht.

The point I'm making is that the budget deficit to GDP figures we're seeing now are the highest ever — higher, in fact, than in the days when we did not profess to have an austerity programme! So don't say that the economy is in a bad shape because of the Government's austerity programme, for the truth is that

there has been no austerity programme at all!

■ *I don't know who is going to be more upset at hearing you say this — the government people who've been shouting austerity for the last few years, or the private sector which has been complaining that it's the austerity programme that has hurt it so badly? Would you elaborate a bit on this theory of yours?*

As I see it, the country's fiscal policy cannot be said to have caused the recession here, for while the stated policy was one of zero growth and cutbacks in expenditure, this did not take place — not last year, not the year before. What actually happened was that the estimated revenue collection was set too high, but when that became apparent, no one wanted to cut back on the targetted expenditures. The result was that there was no belt-tightening, no austerity moves.

As for the country's monetary policy, this is nowhere as tight as people like to think. In the last couple of years, the net money supply has been higher than before, and when you add high-powered money to this as a result of the monetary policy pursued, the effect is even greater. Then there are the various windows opened by the Bank of Thailand, the various facilities it offers, the interest rate policy, foreign exchange policy and so on.

If you take all this together, it is hard to say that the Government has been following an austerity programme. What it has been doing is maintaining the stability of the country's fiscal and monetary situation. It has, however, not been following an austerity programme!

■ *If, as you say, the Government's much-vaunted austerity drive is just a myth, then what, in your view, is causing the recession we're now facing?*

There are many reasons for this, and among the reasons is that domestic interest rates stayed high for much too long. At the same time, the prices of agricultural products have been low. Since the majority of the Thai population depends on what it can earn from agricultural crops, this has naturally affected purchasing power. With the masses not buying — or buying less — industry is affected too.

Don't forget that the framework of our industry is one which relies on the domestic market but which has a high import content. So, when the economy is faced with low agricultural prices and a weak baht, industries here have difficulty adjusting to the situation.

You will notice that the companies having the most troubles at the moment are those which have a high import content — industries such as those manufacturing electrical appliances, assembling cars and so on. Those industries which use a high local content and which have overseas markets are not as strongly affected by the current recession. However, the trend is that they too will face problems in the future.

Another factor that has contributed greatly to this recession is the popularity of those oil funds two years ago. People who played these funds regarded the high interest they received in the light of windfall profits rather than savings, and this made them go on a big shopping spree. The collapse of the funds put an end to that — and to the good times experienced by many industries.

■ *One last question, Dr Virabongsa. What do you see as needing to be done now in order to stimulate the economy?*

That's difficult to say, and to be honest, I'm not sure that anything we do will have too much effect. The Thai economy is a very open economy which means that whether the economy is good or not will depend more on the situation outside than

the domestic situation.

For example, I don't believe that restructuring the tax system will necessarily lead to increased investment. I think it could lead to the collection of more taxes if the Finance Ministry were to change its emphasis from collecting more taxes to finding an optimum tax rate — and I think this is something the Finance officials should seriously consider — but I'm not sure that that will lead to more investment.

I'm not all that sure either that increased government expenditure will stimulate the economy greatly, for with the exception of construction perhaps, the masses aren't affected. For the income of the masses to increase, exports of agricultural products must rise in terms of quantity and price. This will push up the purchasing power, and local industry will receive a boost.

Unfortunately, exports have been falling continuously both last and this years, with export prices falling by about 20% this year. Our export earnings, in fact, are down by about 6% against the targetted 15% increase in earnings this year.

What's worse is that the prospects for our exports next year are not good. Take tin. If our earnings from exports of tin next year are 50% of the earnings this year, we'll be lucky. Para-rubber prices are down, for with oil prices falling, the price of synthetic rubber is down, too. Rice — all exporting countries including the US, Pakistan, and Burma, have large stocks. Maize was reasonably good this year, and sugar improved though very marginally. That's the agricultural products.

Where manufactured products are concerned, it has to be accepted that exports are not going to grow as fast as before — especially our exports to the US. In fact, I think that if we are to cope with all these problems, we are going to have a real austerity programme, for without an austerity programme, we are going to be in difficulties.

THANK YOU, DR VIRABONGSA.

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CSO: 4200/419

THAILAND

COLUMNIST ON MILITARY, DEMOCRATS CLASH

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Nov 85 p 4

[Article by Chadin Tephavai]

[Text]

"ALL military personnel and their families must exercise their voting rights. But in doing so they must use careful consideration, particularly about political parties or groups whose tendencies show that they aim to destroy the nation, the democratic system of government, and the armed forces. Do not give your support to these parties or groups because they will be a danger to the country in the future." So said Supreme Commander and Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Arthit Kamlang-ek, in an official letter to all military personnel in Bangkok prior to the November 14 election of the Bangkok governor.

"A FRAME has been drawn around us for the last 40 years. I will have to admit that there are people who do not like us. They don't want to see the Democrat Party grow. So they will have to obstruct it, but they are not my enemies. They just try to obstruct, that's usual. But we will not back away." Thus spake Democrat Party leader and Deputy Prime Minister Bhichai Rattakul, in an interview with *Arthit Viwat magazine*.

THERE has never been any love lost between the Democrat Party and the military since Thailand's oldest political party was formed some 40 years ago. The two have usually found themselves on opposite sides of the fence. But the hostility has never seemed as intense as at present, now that the Democrats — in spite of their setback at having lost the governor election though making a clean sweep of most other City seats — are settled in a position as the only political party that could possibly take the next general elections by

storm and form a majority government on its own.

This possibility has not been lost on the military leadership which allegedly sanctioned measures to discredit the party in the last few elections. These attempts became most brazen during the City elections when Army radio and television stations launched fierce attacks on "political parties... as corrupt, interest-seeking, and even being financed by a foreign communist country." Reports from military circles seem to point to a repetition of this sort of harangue during next month's Bangkok by-elections.

Barring further deaths or resignations in the House of Representatives the by-election — in which the Democrat Party is fielding former Fourth Army Region commander Gen Harn Leelanond and former Social Action Party MP for Chon Buri Kanin Boonsuwan — will be the last chance for the military to check the growth of the party before the general elections. While for the Democrats, it is their last test of the electoral grounds, and one which they must win since their new deputy party leader, Gen Harn, is a candidate.

The growth of any party would automatically threaten the power of the military since legitimate authority within a democracy rests with the party system. A strong single party Government would extend both legislative and administrative control over the military branch of the Government — a situation that is quite plainly unacceptable to the military. But the Democrat Party is perceived as the most threatening to the present military leadership. Others have pointed out that a Democrat

Government would mean that the prime minister would not be the present one. The defence minister might be a man called Gen Saiyud Kerdpol, while the interior minister could be Gen Harn — both of whom do not enjoy friendly relations with some of the present military top brass.

In spite of reassurances by Democrat leaders and MPs that the party is not "anti-military" but "pro-democracy," the point has been missed by the military leadership. The Democrats have staged a strong political platform on its "anti-dictatorship" stance since the military-backed attempts to amend the Constitution beginning in 1983. That stance has flung the party on a collision course with the military and indeed during the last general elections that same year, the Army sent a circular letter telling its officers to obstruct the Democrat path. One of those letters was received by then Fourth Army Region commander Gen Harn Leenanond.

During the heat of the Constitution amendment debate and the 1983 campaign, Democrat MPs also strongly criticised the military and some of its individual leaders. Since then its MPs have been the most vocal in voicing "anti-dictatorship" concern. Late last year when Gen Arthit appeared on national television to criticise the Government's devaluation of the baht, it was the Democrat MPs who sponsored an interpellation to the Government to look into the general's alleged breach of discipline.

Following the controversy over the extension of Gen Arthit's retirement age and his continuation for another year as Supreme Commander and Army Chief earlier this year, Democrat MPs also sponsored a bill to amend the civil service legislations that would make it impossible for future extensions. The bill is still

pending Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanonda's approval since it is considered a financial legislation concerning civil service pension.

Thus, during the last two Bangkok by-elections which Democrat candidates Adm Somboon Chuepiboon and Dr Pichit Rattakul separately won, the party came under military opposition in the form of radio criticism, leaflets, and alleged orders to soldiers to vote for the Prachakorn Thai Party candidates. During the by-election which Dr Pichit won, leaflets about "drug trafficking and the suicide of a Democrat Minister" also appeared in the City.

With the Democrat governor election lost to Maj-Gen Chamlong Srimuang, it may appear to the military that the ground of discontent has never been better in its favour. Already reports from within the military and Social Action Party circles are saying that SAP's choice in next month's by-elections — former commander of the CIA-financed Thai mercenary force to Laos, Lt-Gen Vitoon Yasawas, and wellknown engineer with contacts in high places Dr Rachot Karnchanavanich — is a "joint venture" aimed at defeating the Democrats.

Whether the December 26 by-election in Bangkok will result in the same tense situation that dominated the last few days of the governor's election still remains to be seen. Some Democrat MPs, such as deputy party secretary-general Lt-Col Sanan Kachonprasart, who is also in charge of the party campaign, believes that it won't, because of the absence of such an independent candidate as Maj-Gen Chamlong and because this poll is only between political parties as well as most of the major candidates being former military officers themselves. But the track record and the perceived "stakes" suggest otherwise.

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CSO: 4200/419

THAILAND

EDITORIAL CITES FISHERIES LOSSES WITH 200-MILE ZONES

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 2 Nov 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Don't Just Take"]

[Excerpt] The Thai fishing industry is in shambles. The owners of the fishing boats and the crewmen are all struggling to support their families and pay their debts. Countries have extended their territorial waters to 200 miles, and because of this, Thai fishing boats can operate in limited areas only. There are few routes through the Gulf of Thailand that our boats can use to get to international waters. In the past in Asia, Thai fishing operations were second only to those of Japan. But now there has been a great decline. Thousands of fishing boats have been left to rot, and many of those that have carried on operations have been seized by neighboring countries. The losses run into the billions.

The government used to earn almost 10 billion baht a year from the fishing industry. After countries extended their territorial waters, our fishing activities declined. But the government has still earned revenues. Fishermen have taken great risks to catch several billion baht worth of fish each year. But the government has never spent any money to help the fishermen. The government should help by putting up a few million baht to gain the release of the fishermen who are being held in various countries.

In the situation in which everything is collapsing, the government must show some courage and make decisions to solve the problems. It can't just pass the problems on to various committees for discussion. Because before any results are achieved, great losses are suffered. The textile, mining and fishing industries have all earned great sums of money for the government.

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CSO: 4207/78

THAILAND

KHUKRIT ADVOCATES PROSTITUTION AS EXCHANGE EARNER

Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 6 Oct 85 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report: "Khukrit Says That To Draw Tourists to Phuket, It Is Necessary To Sell Sex; As in Hat Yai and Phathaya, Girls Must Be the Main Commodity"]

[Text] M.R.W. Khukrit Pramot, the leader of the Social Action Party, has ended his struggle to reshuffle the cabinet but has gotten involved in a new fight. He has suggested that like Phathaya and Hat Yai, to draw tourists to Phuket, it will be necessary to sell sex as the main commodity. The price of other goods is very low. Prostitution is the only commodity left. If we want money, we have to allow this. He does not agree with opening a casino because this is a greater vice than prostitution. He said that he is willing to allow prostitution if necessary but not gambling.

M.R.W. Khukrit Pramot, who had come to attend the cremation of the father of Mr Brom Tanthian, the deputy minister of agriculture and cooperatives, was staying at the Pearl Hotel in Phuket. At 1900 hours on 4 October, he was at the Laem Thong Restaurant in front of the hotel when reporters came and asked for an interview. He said that he had hoped to escape the turmoil of politics and find some peace and quiet for awhile. But he was still beseiged by reporters. He said that he would not discuss politics.

A reporter asked him his views on developing Phuket. He asked him whether, as a person who has traveled all over the world, he had an suggestions to make to develop tourism in Phuket Province. M.R.W. Khukrit said that there were too few brothels. He said that if they don't know how to develop tourism, they should look at Phathaya. If the area is kept too pure and clean, it won't attract any money. Money will just disappear. Today's world is not as simple as that. Reporters asked him whether foreigners were interested in Phuket Province and in "cultural" matters. M.R.W. Khukrit said that no one is interested in such things. Such things can be found anywhere. For example, fire walkers can be found anywhere in the world. People don't have to come to Phuket for that.

M.R.W. Khukrit said that one way to ensure that Phuket remains unique and to make it a tourist attraction is to preserve the natural environment, that is, to preserve the forests and beaches and not develop anything. Some people

would come for that. But it won't be possible to attract huge numbers of people. There are far more bad people than good people in the world. Many tourists are addicted to vices. Few people would come to Phuket for its wholesome qualities. Thus, we have to choose. As for opening casinos, gambling is a greater vice than prostitution. He does not feel that we should open casinos. He does not feel that we should compete with our neighbors in engaging in such evil. As an example, he said that if a neighbor opened a casino, he would not do so because he would be afraid of being arrested. He would also fear retribution. "If I had to, I would sell my daughter. Because I would like to have a car and a nice house. That would not harm anything. But I won't have anything to do with vices."

The leader of the Social Action Party said that to have a thriving economy here, there must be large numbers of prostitutes just as in Hat Yai, Suhong Kolok and Phathaya. Let's be frank about this. We have to accept the facts. They are not selling fruit. They are selling sex. We are moral people. But if we don't do that, we must give up any hope of becoming rich. "I am not rich because I refuse to sell narcotics. But I am not experiencing any hardships. If we want money, we must have something to sell. There are prostitutes everywhere. Prostitution is not as great an evil as gambling, which destroys people. Prostitution makes people wealthy. Prostitutes remit money home to help buy land and send their younger siblings to school. They save money. Around the age of 28 or 29, they give up this occupation, get married and engage in farming. During the period that they can make money, they have to do so. What else could they do at a time when the country is so poor? Paddy prices are low. So are cassava prices. Prices for ore and rubber are low. Only prostitutes fetch a good price and so let's sell this 'commodity.' Thus, we have to accept this.

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CSO: 4207/78

THAILAND

BRIEFS

MANUN LETTER TO GENERAL--Maj Gen Wachiraphon Phonwiang, the commander of the 6th Military District, Ubon Ratchathani Province, whose name used to be Maj Gen Manun Phonwiang, told reporters on 1 November that he had received a letter from Col Manun Rupkhachon, the person responsible for launching the 9 September rebellion. He sent the letter, dated 21 October, from Germany but did not say where he was staying. The letter said that Thai society will continue to decline. Commanders are inefficient. Unless changes are made, the country will "go down the drain." He signed the letter "from a person without a country, Manun." Maj Gen Wachiraphon told reporters that Col Manun's letter shows that he wants to cause splits within the military and create a united front. He said that he knows what Manun is like. He will do anything to become the "bigshot." He said that he was once Col Manun's instructor. He has sent a copy of this letter to commanders at all levels. He would like to answer the letter and tell him that the time for using tanks to seize power is past. But he doesn't know where to send a letter because the letter did not give an address. [Excerpt] [Bangkok NAE0 NAIN Thai 2 Nov 85 pp 1, 2] 11943

BANGLADESH CURRENCY SMUGGLERS--At Don Muang Airport on the afternoon of 5 November, investigation officials from the Customs Control Division searched two Bangladesh passengers who were to leave Thailand for Singapore aboard Singapore Airlines flight SQ 63. Prior to that, the officials had received orders from Mr Kraisi Chatidawanit, the director-general of the Customs Department, to arrest a gang that was smuggling dollars out of the country, which is harmful to the country's economy. The passports of these two Bangladeshis identified them as Mr Abdal Motaies, age 28, and Mr Halun, age 29. They looked suspicious and so the customs officials searched their luggage. They found \$125,000 in U.S. currency hidden in the suitcases of the two men. The two suitcases had secret compartments, which is where the money was hidden. In baht, this amounted to approximately 3 million baht. After they were arrested, Mr Abdal and Mr Halun said that they had come to Bangkok from Bangladesh 2-3 days before. They had stayed at the Kimlaoseng Hotel at Hualamphong. They claimed that they had brought this money with them. But the officials learned that these two men had been smuggling dollars out of Thailand to Singapore for a long time. But this time they were arrested. Officials arrested them on charges of smuggling currency out of the country. [Text] [Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 6 Nov 85 pp 1, 2] 11943

KYAT CURRENCY IMPACT--The Ranong Provincial Commerce Office issued a statement about Burma's terminating the use of 100, 50 and 20-kyat banknotes. It said that this has had very little impact on merchants in Rayong Province as compared with the effect elsewhere. This is because merchants in Ranong trade with Burma by bartering goods. However, this currency change has halted trade between Thai and Burmese merchants. It is estimated that Thai merchants in Ranong Province hold about 20 million baht worth of kyat. The groups affected the most by this currency change are the merchants who operate fish farms and the merchants who operate stores on Burmese islands. There are about 10 such stores. The Ranong Provincial Commerce Office said that the economy in Ranong Province will not improve any time soon. Mining and fishing, which have always earned a good income for the province, are in a very dismal state. The people of Ranong Province should turn to agriculture in order to improve their economic situation. [Text] [Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 9 Nov 85 pp 3, 14] 11943

ATHIT ON THAI POWS--As for the three Thai soldiers who were captured by Vietnam, Gen Athit [Kamlangek] said that no progress has been made in securing their release. We have taken diplomatic action and officially contacted the International Red Cross. They will undoubtedly consider the matter in a fair and reasonable manner. This matter will probably turn out all right. Gen Athit said that they should consider carefully what they intend to do with our soldiers. We submitted a note to them, but they refused to accept it, claiming that they had not crossed into our territory. But we did not say that they had, because our soldiers may have inadvertently strayed into their territory. They did not go there to cause damage or to fight. If they consider this in a reasonable manner and will talk with us about this, our soldiers will return unharmed. In the past, we have returned Vietnamese soldiers who have strayed into our territory. For example, when a Vietnamese aircraft strayed into our territory, we returned it to them. All armies must act in an ethical and reasonable manner. We are now taking diplomatic action. [Excerpt] [Bangkok NAE0 NA in Thai 8 Nov 85 pp 1, 3] 11943

CSO: 4207/83

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

POL POT, SON SEN PROFILED

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Nov 85 p 4

[Article by Jacques Bekaert]

[Text] Pol Pot --the 'Original Khmer'

WHEN the young Saloth Sar, then a student in France, wrote an article for the August 1952 issue of the Association of Khmer Students bulletin, he signed it "Khmaer Deam" (The Original Khmer).

He was already a Marxist, impressed by the French Communist Party, at that time a hardline Stalinist organisation.

Perhaps he was also impressed by the way communism worked in Yugoslavia, which he had personally experienced. During the summer of 1950 he joined a work brigade in Yugoslavia. Yugoslavia's President Tito was communist, but he was also fiercely independent.

Saloth Sar, later known as Pol Pot, may be a communist of a sort. He is definitively an ultra-nationalist.

The "original Khmer" was the driving force behind the transformation of the Kampuchean Communist Party from a branch of the Vietnamese party into an original Khmer ultra-leftist organisation. After a serious argument

in 1960 with then secretary general Touch Samouth, Saloth Sar, who was on the urban committee, organised a clandestine faction. Touch Samouth vanished in July 1962. The Pol Pot faction did not hesitate to take advantage of his disappearance and gained control of the party in 1963. It was the beginning of a long history of purges and terror, of increased defiance towards Vietnam.

Before leaving Phnom Penh for the jungle in 1963, Saloth Sar was a teacher. Some of his former students have described him as a "pleasant and generous man, a great admirer of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, a strong nationalist, a man of simple tastes." During his years in the jungle, from 1963 to 1975, he went to Hanoi and to China. Before 1968 he prepared his party for a military uprising. The armed struggle began in January 1968 from the main communist bases in north-east Kampuchea.

After the April 1975 victory, Saloth Sar — whose new name Pol Pot was at

first a mystery — was still to gain full control of the party. Some sources said he was almost overthrown in 1976. Many faithful party members from Hu Youn in 1975 to Vorn Vet in 1978, died in jail.

The support he received from Ta Mok proved to be crucial. It also gave Pol Pot control of the security service, and the means to gradually eliminate any possible rivals.

Most observers believe it was not until early 1978 that the now infamous Pol Pot achieved full control of the Party.

After the Vietnamese invasion of Democratic Kampuchea, Pol Pot fled to the Thai-Kampuchean border. In late December 1979, it was announced that he had given up his premiership in favour of Khieu Samphan. He became Commander-in-Chief of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea while remaining leader of the Communist Party. The party was abolished two years later.

Son Sen: A Military Specialist

IF it is confirmed that Pol Pot has really given up all his responsibilities as Commander-in-Chief of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea (NADK), it may be the single most important change in the internal structure of the Khmer Rouge since the fall of Phnom Penh in January 1979.

It will take some time before we know the full reason for Son Sen's promotion. But most inside observers agree on one point: Pol Pot is in poor health, apparently suffering from chronic malaria and diabetes. Other

insist on pressures from China, and perhaps from Thailand. (Pol Pot held talks with high ranking Thai officials only a few weeks ago).

Communists in general, the Khmer Rouge in particular, are very secretive. We know little of Son Sen's own thinking. Khmers who have met him at various military committee meetings describe him as "quiet, reserved, and patient." He is a veteran leftist and even lost a scholarship when he was studying in France in 1955 because of his political activities. In 1963, aged 33,

he joined Saloth Sar (Pol Pot), Khieu Samphan and Ieng Sary in the jungle.

For more than a year there have been rumours that Son Sen was moving up; that one day he could lead a "reformed" Party of Democratic Kampuchea.

He is a military specialist who worked as a secondary teacher until he went into the jungle. Prince Sihanouk once said that he had much more confidence in the strategic capacities of former teachers (such as Son Sen, Pol Pot and Vietnam's Gen Giap) than in those of his own generals, traditionalists in their thinking and showing little understanding of political warfare and the kind of discipline it requires.

INTEREST

Son Sen was born on June 12, 1930, in the southern Vietnamese province of Tra Vinh to a family of small land owners. An ethnic Khmer, he arrived in Kampuchea in 1946 and went to the Ecole Normale in Phnom Penh before studying education in France from 1950 to 1956. He quickly showed an interest for leftist political activities and was active in the Union of Khmer Students.

Back in Cambodia he became a teacher at the Lycee Sisowath and in 1958 joined Prince Sihanouk's political party, the Sangkum Reastr Nuiym. At the same time he was the Director of Curriculum at the National Pedagogical Institute.

In 1962, accused of "denigrating the monarchy" he lost his job and less than a year later figured on Sihanouk's list of 34 leftists invited to form a government.

Instead, he went underground, emerging almost 10 years later, in 1972, as chief of the general staff of the high command of the Kampuchean People's Liberation Forces, the embryo of

the Khmer Rouge army. A member of the central committee of the Kampuchean Communist Party, he is considered to have been a key figure in the unification of the various armed factions of the Khmer Rouge into the Armed Forces of Democratic Kampuchea following their victory of April 1975.

In April 1976, Son Sen was appointed Deputy Prime Minister in charge of national defence. In the DK government established in 1979 after the fall of Phnom Penh he was Defence Minister and also an important figure of the DK military structure, the Supreme Commission of the NADK, under the supreme command of Pol Pot, and along with Ta Mok and Ke Pauk.

When the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea was formed in July 1982, Son Sen became a member of the Coordinating Committee for National Defense. In this capacity he met frequently with representatives of the Nationalists groups.

Son Sen has often been described as a close associate of Pol Pot. But some observers claim he was about to be purged when the Vietnamese invaded Kampuchea on December 25, 1978.

PURGED

According to Michael Vickery, an American specialist on Kampuchea, one of Son Sen's brothers, Son Nhoeng, a former government district officer, was held at Chhouk prison in 1975 and later underwent reeducation.

Son Sen is married to Yun Yat, a former teacher at the Lycee Sisowath. She joined her husband in the jungle and in 1976 became Minister of Education and Culture. A year later she took over the Ministry of Information and Propaganda, when its titular head, veteran communist Hu Nim was purged. Hu Nim died at the hands of the Khmer Rouge in the notorious Tuol Sleng jail.

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CSO: 4200/419

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

CLANDESTINE RADIOS REPORT BATTLEFIELD ACTIVITIES

CGDK Forces Abandon 5 Camps

BK290359 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 1100 GMT 28 Dec 85

[Text] According to a Voice of the Khmer news source, CGDK forces have abandoned five military camps to avoid any clashes with Vietnamese troops near the refugee camps where there are many Cambodian civilians.

The same news source reported that KPNLF combatants began to withdraw from these military camps, which are located near the Thai border, on 20 December.

A military source said that the decision to withdraw from these camps was made after the group received a secret report that Vietnam has recently sent 30,000 fresh troops to this area to launch attacks against these camps during Christmas as it did last year. The decision to abandon these camps is aimed at avoiding danger to the almost 200,000 civilians living in refugee camps nearby.

3 Villages 'Liberated'

BK290212 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 28 Dec 85

[Battle report from various battlefields]

[Excerpt] East Battambang battlefield: On 23 December, we attacked a Vietnamese company position at Ta Prok in Sangke District. We killed three Vietnamese soldiers and wounded seven others. We destroyed 1 B-40, 1 RPD, and some war materiel; seized 1 AK, 30 rounds of AK ammunition, 4 B-40 rockets, and some war materiel; and liberated 3 villages, namely Ta Prok, Prey Svay, and Prey Totoeng.

SRV Troops Attacked in Battambang

BK290152 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 28 Dec 85]

[Text] On the night of 22 December, we attacked a Vietnamese position in Sophi monastery in Battambang town. We killed three Vietnamese, including a provincial committee member, a captain, and a first lieutenant, and wounded some others. We destroyed three pistols and some war material.

On the same night, the fraternal Cambodian soldiers posted at Bek Chan air field in Battambang town mutinied against the Vietnamese, killing or wounding some of them and destroying a tank.

55 Vietnamese Soldiers Flee

BK280149 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] Report on desertion by Vietnamese soldiers: On 16 December, 55 Vietnamese soldiers posted at Trapeang Chou, Thpong District, Kompong Speu Province, fled back to Vietnam for fear of being sent to the battlefield.

On 13 December, two Vietnamese soldiers posted at Trapeang Chrey monastery, Kompong Trach District, Kampot Province, fled back to Vietnam.

1,200 Flee Labor Sites

BK280151 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] At the beginning of December, the Vietnamese aggressors forcibly recruited and sent 1,200 inhabitants from Siem Reap Province to clear brush in Ampil District, Oddar Meanchey Province. On 20 December, these 1,200 inhabitants fled back home.

127 Soldiers Desert

BK271203 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] On 20 December, 127 Cambodian soldiers from the 6th company and the 10th platoon, drafted by the Vietnamese enemy and stationed in Chheu Slap village and Kouk Moun Commune in Ampil District, Oddar Meanchey Province, deserted from the Vietnamese taking with them six AK's, a B-40 and a B-41 rocket launcher, handing them to our national army before returning home.

Commune Raids

BK300853 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 29 Dec 85

[From the "Battle Report from Various Battlefields" feature]

[Excerpt] On 24 December we dispersed and annihilated the Vietnamese commune administration in Ngon commune of Sandan District, Kompong Thom, killing or wounding a number of Vietnamese soldiers. We destroyed a commune office building and some war materiel and liberated six villages, namely Phum Ngon, Trap, Sophi, (O Ta Phet), (Prey Kri), and Sralau.

On 24 December, we dispersed and annihilated the Vietnamese commune administration in Ta Ong commune, Chamka Leu District, Kompong Cham battlefield, killing or wounding a number of Vietnamese soldiers. We liberated seven villages, namely Chamraeun Phal, (Thnaeum), Tuol Srov, Tuol Kruos, Tuol Meas, Tuol Prak, and Phlov Thmei. We had a cordial and friendly conversation with the commune and village administrative committee members, militiamen, and Cambodian soldiers forcibly drafted into their service by the Vietnamese aggressors.

2 SRV Regiment Commanders Killed

BK290118 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 28 Dec 85

[Text] On 23 December, we attacked a Vietnamese regiment position on Route 10 on Pailin battlefield. After fighting for 25 minutes, we killed 68 Vietnamese enemies, including 2 regiment commanders, 1 battalion commander, and 3 company commanders; wounded 76 others; destroyed 55 assorted weapons--1 82-mm mortar, 1 DK-82, 1 120-mm mortar, 3 RPD's, 3 RPK's, 31 AK's, 10 B-40's and B-41's, 2 M-79's, and 3 pistols--1 C-25 radio set, 1 telephone set, 40 barracks, 1 ammunition depot containing assorted ammunition that was set ablaze and exploded for 4 hours, 1 materiel warehouse, and some war materiel; and seized 25 assorted weapons--18 AK's, 1 M-30, 1 RPK, and 5 B-40's and B-41's--70 rounds of B-40 and B-41 rockets, 6,000 rounds of AK ammunition, 15 M-30 rounds, 1,000 RPT rounds, 50 hand grenades, 50 rucksacks, 50 sets of military uniforms, and some war materiel.

Villages 'Liberated'

BK280213 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Report from various battlefields]

[Excerpt] North Sisophon battlefield: On 20 December, we attacked and dispersed the Vietnamese administrative networks and raided a Vietnamese platoon position in Ta Pho commune in Thmar Puok District. We killed 10 Vietnamese soldiers, including 1 platoon commander and 1 Vietnamese administrator; wounded 19 others; destroyed 3 AK's, 1 B-40, 1 commune office building, 20 barracks, and some war materiel; seized 5 AK's, 2 RPD's, 1 60-mm mortar, 1 SKS, 1 pistol, 2,000 rounds of AK ammunition, 70 B-40 rockets, 35 rounds of 60-mm mortar shells, 30 hand grenades, 6 AK magazines, 8 pouches, 15 hammocks, 29 sets of military uniforms, 15 pairs of shoes, 17 rucksacks, 10 helmets, and 6 sacks of rice; and liberated 7 villages, namely Ta Pho, Ta Chi, Pongro Koup, Thmei, (Kop Thnuor), (Kop Kei), and Kop Prich.

40 Vietnamese Families Sent to Kampot

BK271125 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea
in Cambodian 2315 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] On 15 December, the Vietnamese enemy brought 40 Vietnamese families to Kompong Lung in Kampot District, Kampot Province, to settle and plunder various crops there. These Vietnamese nationals have brought with them sickles and other tools to use as a means to plunder our people's resources in accordance with plans set by the Vietnamese aggressors' authorities.

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CSO: 4212/41

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

KHIEU SAMPHAN'S CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF JCP FIGURE

BK300825 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea
in Cambodian 2315 GMT 29 Dec 85

[25 December message of condolences from DK Vice President in charge of Foreign Affairs Khieu Samphan to the vice chairman of the Japan-Cambodia Friendship Association]

[Text] Dear Mr Vice Chairman, Tokyo: I have learned with grief the news about the demise of Kozo Sasaki, chairman [as heard] of the Japan-Cambodia Friendship Association.

The death of Mr Kozo Sasaki is a great loss of a great and respected friend for me and for the whole Cambodian people. Since his visit to Cambodia in 1978, he had understood the profound feelings of the Cambodian people and he had had deep sympathy for the Cambodian people. Since then, though he was so advanced in age, he had spared no efforts to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the Cambodian and Japanese peoples. When the Hanoi authorities sent hundreds of thousands of troops to invade and occupy Cambodia, he firmly stood on the side of the martyred Cambodian people and made every effort to make the great Japanese people support the just struggle of the Cambodian people. I will never forget the great service rendered to my country by Mr Kozo Sasaki. On this mournful occasion, I would like to express condolences to all members of the Japan-Cambodia Friendship Association and the bereft family.

Please accept my highest regards.

[Dated] Democratic Kampuchea, 25 December 1985

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, DK vice president in charge of foreign affairs

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CSO: 4212/41

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

CONDOLENCES ON SASAKI'S DEATH--I am very upset by the mournful news about the death of His Excellency Kozo Sasaki on 24 December 1985. On this grievous occasion, through you, madame, I would like to respectfully bow in tribute to the remains of His Excellency Kozo Sasaki, a great leader of the Japanese Communist Party and a champion of Cambodia who sacrificed the later part of his long and glorious life for the just cause of liberating the Cambodian people. May his noble soul live happily in paradise and enjoy the immortal respect, love, and admiration of the leaders of Democratic Kampuchea and the whole Cambodian people. Though I am far away and cannot come to your side, I share with you the grief and sadness and would like to express my wholehearted sympathy and condolences to you and your daughter. Please accept my highest regards, [signed] Ieng Thirith, chairman of the National Committee for the ICK. [Condolence message from Ieng Thirith, chairman of the DK National Committee for the International Conference on Kampuchea [ICK], to the wife of the late Japan-Cambodia Friendship Association chairman--date not given] [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 29 Dec 85 BK] /9738

CSO: 4212/41

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

CHEA SIM, MAT LY ATTEND CLOSING OF UNION MEETING

BK280330 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 27 Dec 85

[Text] The fourth meeting of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions' Committee was closed in a ceremony at the federation's office on 26 December after 3 days of successful work.

Speaking at the closing ceremony, Comrade Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions, highly valued the great attention of all participants in implementing all resolutions of the party Central Committee and of the party's fifth national representative congress, which reflected the high sense of responsibility toward the movements of workers and personnel. He added: Through the outcome of the tasks carried out in the past, we have found many outstanding units and individuals in the ranks of the working class, thus enabling the revolutionary forces to strengthen their efficiency and victorious state.

In his speech, Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council, warmly hailed the great achievements of working class in the tasks of defending the fatherland and the revolutionary gains. He exhorted all participants to preserve the stand and ideals of the working class and strive to fulfill successfully all resolutions adopted by the fourth meeting of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions Committee and by the party's fifth national representative congress.

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CSO: 4212/42

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

STATUS OF KOH KONG THAI UNDER PRK RULE, BORDER CONDITIONS

Bangkok SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN in Thai 24 Nov 85 pp 30, 52

[Article by Charan Yobanyong: "The Thai in Koh Kong Province Have Been Allowed To Govern Themselves"]

[Text] Ever since the end of World War II, the Thai who for generations have lived in Patchantakhiri in Koh Kong Province, Cambodia, have been oppressed by successive Cambodian governments. These Cambodian governments have treated these Thai like slaves and have even planned to exterminate them. These Thai have been treated in a very barbaric manner. History has recorded the struggles for independence and peace waged by the Thai in Koh Kong Province.

On 7 January 1979, the Kampuchean National Liberation Army, in cooperation with military forces from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, which formed an international allied front, seized control of Phnom Penh. Following that, it took control of the entire country and established the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Socialist and nonaligned countries recognized the government of Heng Samrin. Today, Mr Hun Sen is the prime minister and minister of foreign affairs.

After that, the Thai in Koh Kong Province stopped fighting for the first time in many years. They had been fighting ever since Cambodia was a colony of the French. They fought the government of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the reactionary government of Gen Lon Nol and the Khmer Rouge government of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary. But the Cambodian people resolutely overthrew all these cruel governments and eliminated the criminals who were oppressing the people.

The light of freedom began to shine on Koh Kong, which is rich in valuable natural resources, when the central government in Phnom Penh granted the Thai there minority status and recognized them as Cambodian citizens by law. The government announced a national policy of granting the Thai, who form a minority group, the right to govern themselves. They were given the right to formulate local administrative policies and to retain their customs and traditions. They were granted the same rights as Cambodians in general. However, the central government handles military matters and foreign affairs.

The present governor of Koh Kong Province is Mr Rung Phromkeson. The central government has appointed certain Thai who are members of the provincial committee to serve on the National Central Committee in Phnom Penh. Thai also hold several ministerial positions. Besides this, Mr Rung Phromkeson has been appointed MP from Koh Kong Province. He has to attend meetings of parliament in Phnom Penh every time that parliament is in session.

When the central government in Phnom Penh recognized the Thai in Koh Kong as a minority group in Cambodia, it gave great praise to all the Thai who had played an important role in the struggle for independence in Koh Kong and appointed them to serve as high-level officials in administering the locality. Some were appointed to serve as officials in Phnom Penh. This has made all Thai of Cambodian nationality very happy.

The governor of Koh Kong Province and officials from various sectors there have formulated plans to develop the locality. The Koh Kong provincial administrative headquarters is located at Ban Sao Thong. This served as a governmental office during the time of the Sihanouk government in 1959. It was then that this area was given the status of a province. Prince Sihanouk named this Khmerrat Phumin Province. However, everyone feels that developing the locality is an important task in building a new country following the havoc caused by the Pot Pot-Ieng Sary communists, who destroyed almost all of the important government buildings and most of the schools, hospitals and public utilities. They savagely destroyed Cambodia's national treasures.

The local development plan called for continuous development. For example, the plan called for constructing hospitals at the provincial seat and in the districts; constructing a provincial school and expanding education in the districts and subdistricts; repairing the canned fish factories so that they could be put to use as soon as possible after "Ka Dam" troops destroyed them and then fled; building sawmills, because Koh Kong Province has a wide variety of trees; building a plant to make red bricks; building a sugar mill; building a large dockyard in Na Klua District; building a plant to produce fish sauce, because Koh Kong is a fishing area with an abundance of marine life; and building a large power plant. It can be said that today, almost all the people in the districts have electricity to use. Radios and televisions are in widespread use.

It can be said that the standard of living of the Thai in Koh Kong Province has improved greatly. The people here trade regularly with merchants from Singapore. Most of the items exported are forest products, including timber and ore. Besides this, they export food products, such as fish and shrimp, which are in great abundance in Koh Kong's territorial waters. Statistics show that two ships a month come here from Singapore. This clearly indicates the attitude of certain ASEAN countries, which have urged Thailand to forbid merchants from selling various types of goods to neighboring countries but which have engaged in such trade themselves. I don't know why Thailand's intelligence sector has not said anything about this. But the government's security policy is clearly at odds with the nation's economic interests.

Today, the standard of living of the fishermen in Khlong Yai District and in the nearby coastal provinces has improved because of the feeling of

interdependence between the Thai in Thailand and the Thai in Koh Kong. They allow each other to fish in each others territorial waters. Unlike elsewhere, the border problem has had little effect here. The only thing is that certain Thai opportunists have conspired with the Khmer Rouge forces and allowed them to enter the area and stir up trouble. There is always strong retaliation, with the result that stray shells frequently land in Thailand. Who will take responsibility for this?

On the military front, when Thai youths in Koh Kong reach the age at which they can be drafted, they all volunteer to serve in the provincial military force. The military forces have been developed with the introduction of modern weapons. They have 105mm guns. All the soldiers have ancestors who fought and died bravely. All of the provincial leaders have seen many years of combat. They have much experience in all forms of warfare and have organized things well.

The governor and provincial committee of Koh Kong have scored outstanding achievements. The provincial governor made appeals to the central government in Phnom Penh, which has responded favorably. For example:

1. He called on the central government to recognize the Thai in Koh Kong as a minority group and to grant them Cambodian citizenship with rights equal to those of other Cambodians.
2. He called on the central government to allow the minority groups in Cambodia to use their own languages freely and to allow them to observe their customs and traditions without interference from the government (there are about 20 different minority groups in Cambodia).
3. The government should allow any minority group that has its own language and literature to study that language and literature freely. But everyone must study the language of Cambodia as the official language.

The three proposals submitted to the central government and to parliament by the governor of Koh Kong Province were approved unanimously and unconditionally. The government and parliament probably understood the problems of the minority groups. If the national administrators in other countries understood the problems of the minority groups in their countries, there would probably not be any trouble in those countries. But the governments that do not know how to solve the minority group problems all use force, and this leads to rebellion. Such governments are dictatorial governments that just do whatever they want. Many of them have fallen. The Khmer Rouge said that it was a leftist group. But it got lost in theory and lost the country. The people of the world have condemned the Khmer Rouge as demons. Even Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the leader of the Khmer coalition, has called them a demon army. Today, people in the world do not understand what has been done to solve the minority group problems in Cambodia.

Today, the Thai in Koh Kong can study Thai literature, which is considered to be an elective subject. Vietnamese language and literature are electives, too. This is a major victory for the Thai minority group in Cambodia. This is accepted by the central government and the parliament because the Thai in Koh

Kong played an important role in the struggle for independence and were part of the united front in destroying the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary Ka Dam forces and in bringing peace to Cambodia.

However, relations between the Thai who live along the border in Trat Province opposite Koh Kong, particularly those who live in Klong Yai District on south to Hat Lek, and the Thai in Koh Kong are very close. Each time the Thai in Koh Kong have fled the atrocities of the enemy and moved into Thailand, relations with the Thai in Thailand have been strengthened. Intermarriage has been frequent, just like the Thai and Lao in the northeast. They are like relatives. They share the same customs and traditions, and there are no physical differences.

As Thai, all of us are overjoyed by the great victory of our fellow Thai even if they are of different nationality. Together with them, we condemn the French imperialists who divided our land in 1904. We hope that the French ruling class of that period burns in hell forever.

11943

CSO: 4207/89

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

PHNOM PENH REPORTS KPRAF MILITARY ACTIVITIES

BK270856 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Article from the "Weekly Roundup of Salient Events" feature]

[Excerpt] Our revolutionary armed forces, in 47 successful operations in cooperation with the Vietnamese volunteer army, [passage indistinct] our army and militiamen have scored more victories in the northeastern part of the country.

During a period of 2 days--15 and 16 December--we killed or wounded 21 enemy soldiers in Lomphat District and seized 13 weapons. On 13 December, some of our units cooperated with the Vietnamese volunteer army and ambushed the enemy as they crossed over from Thai territory. We killed 12 of them on the spot and wounded 15 others. A metric tons of TNT and other destructive war materiel were also destroyed.

In the rural areas in Kratie and Kompong Thom provinces, aware of the enemies' maneuver of hiding in the jungles during daytime and carrying out criminal acts at night, between 12 and 16 December our regional forces and militiamen, in close cooperation with the Vietnamese volunteer army, launched successive operations to sweep up the enemies and scored good results. We put more than 20 enemy soldiers out of action and seized almost 20 assorted weapons. In particular, we thwarted the bandits' maneuvers against our people before they could be carried out.

/9738

CSO: 4212/42

21 January 1986

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

RETURNEES IN VARIN--During the 1st 11 months of 1985, the authorities of Varin District, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, welcomed 576 returnees, who brought with them 222 assorted guns and a large quantity of assorted ammunition and materiel. [Summary] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 26 Dec 86 BK] /9738

RED CROSS AID DISTRIBUTION--Recently, the Cambodian Red Cross distributed some aid, the gift of the Mennonite Central Committee, to people affected by drought in Svay Rieng Province. This aid consists of 45 metric tons of rice, which was distributed to 1,000 families in Kompong Rou District and 800 families in Rumduol District. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 19 Dec 85 BK] /9738

LAO JUSTICE MINISTRY DELEGATION--On the afternoon of 24 December, a delegation from the LPDR Justice Ministry, led by Comrade (Khansouk Oupana), head of the administrative department of the Lao Justice Ministry, arrived in the PRK for an official friendship visit. Greeting the delegation at Pochentong Airport were Comrade Say Than, head of the Justice Ministry Office, and many cadres from the ministry. Comrade Soukphala Phakonkham, second secretary of the LPDR embassy in Phnom Penh, was also present. On the same afternoon, the delegation called on Comrade Uk Bunchhoeun, PRK justice minister, with warm sentiments of solidarity and friendship. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 25 Dec 85 BK] /9738

MILITARY SUCCESS IN KOMPONG SPEU--In 1985, the armed forces of Phnum Sruoch District in Kompong Speu Province, in close cooperation with the local militiamen and the Vietnamese Army volunteers, laid 46 ambushes against the enemies, including 14 clashes; killed 21 enemies; wounded 34; captured 4 others; seized 21 weapons--15 AK's, 1 M-79, 2 B-40's, 1 carbine, 1 SK, and 1 K-59--and some war materiel; and destroyed 18 hideouts of the enemies at (Sre Chok). In addition to the sweeping movement against the enemies, the district's proselytization group, in cooperation with the local authorities and people, have disseminated the party's-state's clemency policy throughout the district. Thanks to this campaign, 49 misled persons have repented, deserted the enemy ranks, and turned themselves in to the revolutionary authorities, bringing along 11 AK's, 1 B-40.5, 2 B-40's, and a large quantity of war materiel. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 30 Dec 85 BK] /9738

KOMPONG CHHNANG MILITARY ACTIVITIES--Especially during the 1985 rainy season, our provincial and district armed forces as well as the commune and village militiamen in close cooperation with our friendly armed forces launched sweeping operations against the enemies in various areas outside the province, including the forest area. We discovered and seized an enemy hideout in an area west of Aural Mountain adjacent to Kompong Speu Province. We destroyed an enemy position in [place name indistinct] and 40 houses. The enemies fled in disarray. Inside the province, our militiamen and people have successfully defended their localities. In sum, in 1985 we killed 120 enemies on the battlefield, captured 8 others, and wounded 95 others. We also seized 45 assorted weapons and arrested 130 enemies mingling among the masses, including 7 ringleaders. In 1985, 79 misled persons, including 78 Pol Pot elements and 1 sereika element, surrendered to our local authorities, bringing along 50 assorted weapons. [Statement by Daok Narin, secretary of Kompong Chhang provincial Party Committee, on all-round development in the province] [Excerpts] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 27 Dec 85 BK] /9738

UNITS DECORATED IN HANOI--Phnom Penh, 23 Dec (SPK)--The PRK's "Defense of the Fatherland" Order was conferred on some Vietnamese units and volunteers in Hanoi on Saturday morning by the charge d'affaires of the PRK Khoun Parat. Attending the ceremony were General Tran Van Quang, deputy defense minister; General Nguyen Nam Khanh, deputy director of the General Political Department; and other Vietnamese officers. Khuon Parat expressed profound gratitude to the Vietnamese party, government, people, and army for their assistance and support for the Cambodian revolution. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0409 GMT 23 Dec 85 BK] /9738

SRV EDUCATION DELEGATION--Phnom Penh, 20 Dec (SPK)--A delegation of the SRV Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education led by Deputy Minister Prof Mai Huu Khue arrived in Phnom Penh on Thursday [19 December] for an official goodwill visit to Cambodia at the invitation of the PRK Ministry of Education. The delegation was greeted at Pochentong airport by Hang Chuon, Cambodian deputy minister of education, and other officials from the ministry. Do Minh Chau, counselor to the SRV embassy to Cambodia, was also present. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0444 GMT 30 Dec 85 BK] /9738

GIFT FROM POLAND--Phnom Penh, 24 Dec (SPK)--Cambodia has just received 15 metric tons of school supplies from the Polish People's Republic. This is the fourth gift from Poland to the Cambodian people since their liberation. The gift was handed over last Saturday [21 December] in Phnom Penh by Ludwik Klockowski, Polish ambassador to Cambodia, to Cambodian Trade Minister Thong Chan. On this occasion, Thong Chan expressed his profound gratitude to the Polish party, government, and people for this precious gift. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1203 GMT 24 Dec 85 BK] /9738

TECHNICIANS GRADUATE--Phnom Penh, 25 Dec (SPK)--The Cambodia-USSR Friendship Higher Institute of Technology in Phnom Penh recently concluded a 3-year technical training course for 72 students specializing in construction, water conservancy, electricity, and mining. This was the second course of its kind. Speaking at the closing ceremony, Education Minister Pen Navut congratulated the graduates for the success of their study and urged them to do their utmost to fulfill all the tasks assigned by the party and state, particularly in the restoration of the national economy. It is to be noted that the first course turned out 81 technicians, and

presently the institute is training 485 engineers and 246 technicians.
[Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0407 GMT 25 Dec 85 BK] /9738

DELEGATION TO INDIA--Phnom Penh, 26 Dec (SPK)--At the invitation of the Indian National Congress Party, a KPRP delegation left this morning for India to attend the centenary of the Indian party 28-30 December. The delegation, led by Pen Navut, alternate member of the KPRP Central Committee and minister of education, was seen off by Yos Son, member of the KPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the KPRP Central Committee's Foreign Relations Commission, and other personalities. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0426 GMT 26 Dec 85 BK] /9738

NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATED--Phnom Penh, 25 Dec (SPK)--The KPRP Central Committee has published a circular on celebrating the seventh National Day (7 January) of the PRK. This event will be marked by meetings in Phnom Penh and in various provinces in the country. On the same occasion, representatives from mass organizations and revolutionary authorities of all levels should visit units of Cambodian and Vietnamese Armed Forces and combatants' families. Awards should be offered to outstanding units and individuals. Talks on achievements in the military field, in the movement to win back misled persons, and in agricultural production will be organized for the people. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0405 GMT 25 Dec 85 BK] /9738

FRIENDSHIP ORGANIZATIONS VIEW 1986 PLANS--Hanoi VNA Dec 30--The Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples (CSFOP), the Peace Committee, and the AAPSO Committee of Vietnam met here today to review their activities in 1985 and discuss programs of action for 1986. Present at the meeting were leading officials of 34 Vietnamese peace, solidarity and friendship committees, the party Central Committee's International Department, and representatives of the Foreign Ministry, and other central and Hanoi offices. Hoang Tung, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, attended. In his report, Trinh Ngoc Thai, general secretary of the CSFOP, reviewed activities of friendship organizations in 1985 and brought out the Vietnamese people's considerable contributions to the world people's common struggle against the nuclear arms race, for peace and social progress, their warm support for the Soviet Union's peace initiatives and for the movement for national independence, democracy and welfare. He presented programs of action for these friendship organizations in 1986. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1543 GMT 30 Dec 85 BK] /6091

CSO: 4209/468

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

GOOD FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF ARMY UNITS DISCUSSED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Sep 85 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Build Units That Can Manage Finances Well"]

[Text] Building "units that can manage finances well" is a fundamental theme in developing army units. Only by managing finances tightly can the commander control sources of finances, materials and labor in his unit and take measures to organize and use them rationally and effectively. The financial task provides an important basis for assessing the disciplined implementation of regulations and systems and evaluating the abilities and moral virtues of cadres, soldiers and specialized personnel in an unit. For this reason, building "units that can manage finances well" is a movement of a mass character and, at the same time, a task falling within the competence and duties of the unit commander.

For many years, "building units that can manage finances well" has been a theme for grassroots tasks and emulation and has attracted the participation of many units. In 1969, only 24 units were recognized by the Ministry of National Defense as "units having managed finances well;" this figure rose to 67 in 1981 and is now 75. These models have emerged from units which are performing their mission on the frontline, carrying out tasks on friendly lands or training for combat readiness. Some of these units belong to army institutes and schools while others are engaged in economic construction.

The lesson drawn from the movement to build "units that can manage finances well" points to the need to firmly grasp the party viewpoint on economically building the army by developing the effect of financial management on army modernization and standardization. It is thus necessary to build an appropriate mechanism that is both strict in principle and dynamic organizationally so as to stir up possibilities, obtain practical results and contribute to the common cause. It is necessary to overcome the bureaucratic working method which has induced one to rely on high-level state subsidies and to make expenses at one's own convenience without perceiving the existing potentials and fully exploiting them to increase income, to reduce expenditures and to create conditions to accomplish one's mission. A resolute struggle must be waged against negative manifestations, corruption, waste and policy infringements in order to contribute to stabilizing and strengthening units and building the new socialist man.

To become units that can manage finances well, it is necessary to clearly realize the need to coordinate economic construction closely with national defense, to combine the fatherland's protection with its construction and to insure common, individual and collective interests. It is necessary to display dynamism and creativeness in production and business, to increase the cost effectiveness of each dong of capital and each kilogram of material used and to consider the accomplished result to be the goal of task execution, construction and fulfillment of responsibilities.

In managing the finances of production units, importance must be attached to economic and technical dissertations and practical experiences. On this basis, it is necessary to formulate plans that promise success and to avoid doing business adventurously without considering the pros and the cons, which will lead to waste and losses to the detriment of the state and army. Conversely, it is also necessary to overcome sluggish and conservative attitudes and the habit of doing business in a bureaucratic state-subsidy manner which has caused great waste and losses.

As a mainstay for the development of units, the building of "units that can manage finances well" must be linked to various revolutionary mass motivation movements "to develop good nature and to increase combat strength," "to build units stable and strong from all points of view," "to manage material supplies well," and "to properly maintain vehicles, machines, equipment and means and use them for a long time." Through these movements, the broad masses must be extensively motivated to participate in financial management, inspection, control and supervision. It is necessary to satisfactorily raise the technical core forces' standard of specialized knowledge and to create conditions for their male and female members to learn, to collect the necessary information and to exercise democracy by contributing to formulating and effectively implementing task guidelines. Continuous efforts must be made to build a financial management mechanism and personnel with technical skill and moral virtues to cooperate with other sectors at all levels in fulfilling their role as professional staff.

The commander plays a decisive role in building "units that can manage finances well." It is necessary to develop the organization's strength and arouse the sense of discipline and spirit of ownership among all unit members. At the same time, attention must be paid to directing and concentrating efforts to finish each financial task completely in order to achieve specific effects. In addition to providing political and ideological education, the commander must properly use economic stimuli and encourage material interests to a reasonable extent so as to mobilize the soldiers' creativeness and turn the movement to "build units that can manage finances well" into a widespread emulation drive with a great result--that is, promoting fulfillment of the common mission of each unit.

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CSO: 4209/99

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HOANG VAN THAI ARTICLE ON DEFENSE EDUCATION

BK251122 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Dec 85 p 3

[Article by Senior General Hoang Van Thai: "National Defense Education, a Major Requirement of the Undertaking to Defend the Fatherland"]

[Text] After 45 years of revolutionary struggle under the party's leadership, including 30 years of conducting two liberation wars fraught with innumerable hardships and sacrifices, our Vietnamese nation has regained independence and freedom and is causing the entire country to advance toward socialism. In the past 10 years since the total victory in the spring of 1975, our nation, while having yet to heal the wounds of war and build the country, had to carry out two successive wars for national defense at both ends of the country. Recently and at present, our army and people have had and are still having to cope with a multifaceted war of sabotage and a border nibbling war waged by the Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces while constantly making preparations in all respects to readily defeat a large-scale war of aggression that they may recklessly launch.

Standing ready to defend the socialist fatherland has in recent years become one of the two strategic tasks of our country's revolution as laid down at the fifth party congress. Simultaneously carrying out the two strategic tasks of building and defending the fatherland has been one of the most prominent traits of the socialist revolution in our country. That is why national defense education -- which is a major requirement of the undertaking to defend the fatherland -- must be considered a very important part of the party's political and ideological work, an indispensable content in the leadership and guidance of party committee echelons at all levels, and a routine work to be organized and carried out by all sectors and mass organizations -- not only the national defense and security sectors but also the economic, technical, cultural, and social sectors as well as other components of the system of proletarian dictatorship.

We must always sharpen our vigilance because the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists -- our nation's direct and dangerous enemy at present -- are continually nurturing their scheme to weaken and eventually annex our

country. Their hostile policy against our country's revolution has not changed at all. On the contrary, their schemes have become ever more perfidious and dangerous. While promoting a diplomatic policy of "smiles" toward many countries, they still refuse to hold talks with us to solve Sino-Vietnamese relations through dialogue. Instead, they have frequently conducted shelling and land-grabbing attacks against our country's border areas, killing our compatriots while seeking all means to isolate us in the international arena. With the "great-Han" nationalist doctrine as their political and ideological basis, they are currently carrying out their fundamental policy and line of expansionism and hegemonism with the immediate aim of expanding to Southeast Asia, primarily the subjugating and annexing of our country. We must not only correctly evaluate the capabilities of our new enemy, but also take into account their reckless acts because they are not only reactionary and warlike but also very subjective and adventurous. The higher our vigilance and the better we are prepared in all respects, the greater will be our capacity to ward off the possibility of a war of aggression. Even if the enemy is so reckless as to invade our country, we will be strong enough to defeat him right in the first battles, on the forward line, and in the first stage of the war.

With such a cruel and perfidious enemy next to the territory, airspace, and sea of our nation -- a revolutionary nation imbued with the great thought of our times that "nothing is more precious than independence and freedom" -- we naturally cannot for even a minute entertain any doubt or illusion and put down our guns, thus allowing the enemy to trample on our fatherland's independence and freedom. Moreover, our Vietnamese nation -- a nation well-experienced in the war of liberation -- must be equipped with knowledge about the characteristics of a future war -- should it occur -- in their undertaking to defend the fatherland so that they will be fully prepared for it and will not be caught by surprise under any circumstances. Surely that war will be quite different from the war of liberation in many respects -- time and space, the forces and combat tactics involved, intensity and urgency... -- with the first stage of the war presenting the biggest problems. Correctly realizing and resolving the problems arising in the first stage of the war of national defense constitutes one of the very important issues that have a decisive bearing on the severity or lightness of our losses and on the degree of our victories during the war of national defense. This leads us to the inevitable conclusion -- one that is a law governing our undertaking to defend the socialist fatherland -- that precisely in peacetime the country must be prepared against aggression. The contention that "things" will take care of themselves, and when the war breaks out we will be able to solve all the problems of the war (!)" is not only highly erroneous, totally obsolete as far as modern military science is concerned, and at variance with the party's military line for the new period; but it is also extremely harmful and may result in unfathomable, heavy losses due to the lack of preparedness and to the surprise brought about by the enemy's blatant and ferocious invasion.

National defense education is not only a fundamental requirement -- that must be met first -- of our endeavor to consolidate national defense, but also an urgent and permanent demand of the undertaking to defend the fatherland. Realities in the recent past have demonstrated that the success of our endeavor to strengthen national defense depends in great measure on the results of national defense education. Also, the results of our efforts to counter the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage, the results of the movement launched by provinces in the rear to care for troops in the border areas, and especially the results achieved by each locality in mobilizing the youth, recruiting soldiers, and selecting cadets for officers' schools all depend greatly on the results of national defense education.

Constantly consolidating national defense and firmly defending the fatherland is the undertaking and the responsibility of the entire party, people, army, and the entire system of proletarian dictatorship. In view of this, national defense education must naturally be carried out among the entire people. Nevertheless, it should first of all be conducted within party and state organs of all sectors and at all echelons -- from the central to local and grass-roots levels.

It is necessary to stress the importance of national defense education within party and state organs because they constitute the main force that directly organizes the implementation of the two strategic tasks, the consolidation of national defense, and the linking of economic construction with national defense. Only by developing a very clearcut, sufficient, and profound awareness of national defense will these organs be able to satisfactorily guide and organize defense education within their own organization and sector and among the entire people. For party and state organs, efforts must be made first of all to provide education in the party's military line for the period of building and defending the fatherland, in the policy of all-people national defense, in the building of the people's armed forces, and in the people's war for national defense.

It is necessary to organize national defense education for all the people. Broad sections of our people are inherently imbued with ardent patriotism, highly aware of their mastery over the destiny of the country, and ready to fight and make sacrifices for the fatherland's independence and freedom; and they are highly experienced in fighting the enemy for national salvation. This is a very precious and special factor which we should maintain and develop. Providing national defense education for all the people is meant first of all to tap the strength of this fine tradition; and we must proceed from that starting point to promote voluntariness in carrying out national defense activities while developing the economy -- for economic construction contributes to strengthening national defense -- and directly participating in the consolidation of national defense, most importantly by joining the army units in building the battle positions and forces of the people's war, encouraging the youths to enthusiastically fulfill their military obligation and enlist as army officers, and fully carrying out the army rear policy...

Special attention must be given to providing the young generation with national defense education. This is because the youths of our country always form the largest and most crucial force in fighting the enemy for national salvation -- during the previous war of liberation and during the current defense of the fatherland. Today's youth account for 90 percent of the cadres and combatants serving in basic army units; and they also form a large part of the military self-defense, and reserve forces. Young officers are the successors of the older generations in serving as the core force for building the army to perpetuate the stability of our country. In providing national defense education for our young generation, we must first of all educate them about their obligation to defend the fatherland. Every young person must fulfill this obligation. They must clearly know this; and their parents, siblings, and friends are duty-bound to help them realize this. The youth union must fulfill its sacred duty of motivating and organizing generation after generation of youths to readily fight and make sacrifices to defend the fatherland. It is necessary to set up and develop scientific-technological clubs such as motoring, communication, aviation, maritime, and other clubs to gradually familiarize the youths with military science and technology. In particular, we must encourage and arrange for outstanding youths to join the contingent of young officers so they can worthily succeed the older generations in carrying out the lofty task of commanding troops. This contingent of successors must be deeply imbued with national and class enlightenment, absolutely loyal to the fatherland and the people, fully qualified in both ethics and talent, and well-versed in scientific and technological knowledge so they can act as the core force in making our regular army ever more modern, powerful, and battle effective.

National defense education is part of our education, political, and ideological work and, at the same time, is part of the undertaking to develop and consolidate national defense.

This is a big requirement of the undertaking to defend the socialist fatherland. therefore, it is a major work to be done by the party and state and by all sectors and echelons.

Satisfactorily carrying out national defense education is, in effect, a vivid manifestation of the understanding, concretization, and implementation of the two strategic tasks and of the close combination between economic development and national defense consolidation and between socialist construction and the defense of the socialist fatherland.

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CSO: 4209/196

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

IMPROVED COMMANDER-YOUTH UNION RELATIONS URGED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Sep 85 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Relationships Between Commanders and the Youth Union in Basic Units"]

[Text] In basic army units, organizations of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union--including union grassroots organizations, joint chapters and chapters--carry out activities under the leadership of party committees at the corresponding echelon and simultaneously within the scope of the unit heads' command. Whether the relationships between commanders and the Youth Union are good or bad is of great significance to the quality of union activities.

To date, especially since recently, most commanding cadres in basic units have been young men who have had a rather correct idea of the union's nature, mission and role and who have thus created favorable conditions for the union activities. On their part, secretaries of union executive committees have relied on commanders to organize and synchronize union activities with the central tasks of units, thus contributing to increasing the effectiveness of troop command and management by unit heads.

However, difficulties still exist in relationships between commanders and the Youth Union. In certain units, commanders failing to fully realize the mission and working method of the union have considered it a mere tool and mobile force at their disposal to do all jobs as they deem necessary. This has put the Youth Union in a passive position where it has had to perform routine duties and been unable to carry out activities in the right direction according to its own mission.

On the contrary, Youth Union organizations in some other units have not yet clearly understood the working method of the union within the army. Therefore, in carrying out youth activities, they have sometimes infringed regulations and disregarded the authority of commanders. For example, they have held meetings and organized phases of activity and movements for action without the commanders' agreement and not in accordance with the periodical working plan, missions, affairs and activity schedule of the units concerned. Naturally, under such circumstances, union activities have become limited and less effective and have even caused obstacles to these units.

These actual facts have demonstrated that the relationships between the commander and Youth Union in each basic unit are a problem from which experiences must be drawn and which must be positively ameliorated in order to improve the quality of Youth Union activities.

A good experience drawn by commanders at various echelons is the need to have adequate understanding and to take action to provide positive and proper guidance and assistance for the Youth Union which is a mass organization. To some extent, commanders must respect this mass character; they must neither consider the union an organ designed to help them--as a club or technical team--nor fail to exercise command over the union; they must neither unilaterally assign any task to it nor interfere in its internal affairs; instead, they must only make suggestions and show the union the central task to be carried out by the units in each stage and requiring concentrated efforts for execution. At the same time, they must create all favorable conditions for the union to carry out activities most satisfactorily, such as by arranging time and means, joining low echelon cadres in supporting and even directly participating in campaigns and movements for action launched by the union and in meetings held by it to carry out activities and to recapitulate its experiences. A good experience for union organizations is that they must never forget that they are carrying out activities in units of the army--a tightly knit military organization--within a one-commander system placed under party leadership and that this commander is responsible for all tasks and activities of his unit. All union activities must aim at promoting implementation of the missions and working programs and plans set forth by the commander. Within this context, the Youth Union must actively and creatively plan assault activities and seek the commander's opinion and help. It is absolutely necessary to avoid circumstances when the commander is concentrating the troops' efforts on some task while the Youth Union is proposing activities of another kind because this situation will lead to "disharmony" in the unit.

In short, between the commander and the Youth Union, relationships must be created which are based on coordination and agreement between the unit head and the mass organization, between commanding and mass motivation, and between the commander and the large assault force in the unit so that all activities are coordinated for the common benefit of the unit.

If that is done, both the commander and the Youth Union will have favorable conditions to fulfill their functions and duties satisfactorily, thus helping achieve a good common result from the central task accomplishment by the unit and from the increasingly stable and strong development of the unit.

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

LONG AN-SVAY RIENG COOPERATION SURVEYED, NEW AGREEMENT SIGNED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Oct 85 p 2

[Article by Thanh Tam: "The Comprehensive Cooperation Between Long An and Svay Rieng Provinces"]

[Text] The solidarity and mutual assistance between the two provinces of Long An and Svay Rieng have been close for many generations. Sharing a 142 kilometer common border and a common enemy, the people of the two provinces consider each other comrades in arms and have assisted each other in combat as well as in building their provinces. This strong and comprehensive solidarity and friendship have yielded high returns since the regime of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan, the lackeys of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists, was toppled in January 1979.

During that very month, Long An sent a group of cadres consisting of persons from the projects and planning sector, the statistical sector, agriculture, the public health sector, industry, the electric power sector, the commerce sector, the finance and banking sectors, the communications-transportation sector, the education sector, the building sector, the cultural-information sector, the wired radio sector and the physical culture-sports sector to Svay Rieng to survey the situation, clean up the environment, provide the people with health care, stabilize their living conditions, step up production and maintain political security and social order and safety. This group of cadres, together with the public security sector and armed forces of Long An, helped our friends build the border defense line, mop up the remnants of Pol Pot's forces, build the administration on the basic level, develop the armed forces, guerrilla militia forces and the mass organizations and organize farmers in collective production. Many skilled and highly experienced cadres and engineers of Long An have gone to help our friends to develop their capital construction, agriculture, industry, water conservancy, public health services, communications and education while opening schools and classes to train technical, economic management, cultural and social cadres. Many of our friends' cadres once helped Vietnamese troops fight the United States and many of the cadres of Long An who have gone to Svay Rieng helped our friends topple the Pol Pot regime and helped more than 10,000 citizens of Svay Rieng Province flee to Long An to avoid Pol Pot's genocide in 1978. Long An has also sent equipment, machinery and high yield varieties of crops and species of livestock suited to the soil and climate of our friends to help them

restore and develop their economy, culture and society. The agricultural sector along with the water conservancy sector has made investments that have helped our friends change their farming habits from raising only one rice crop to raising two, high-yield rice crops per year. A change which has been welcomed by our friends. The movement to practice multicropping in the production of rice and raise high-yield rice has developed strongly in Svay Rieng Province. More than 1,000 agricultural technical cadres trained by Long An have graduated and returned to Svay Rieng where they have provided good support. The economic, cultural and social projects in Svay Rieng that have been constructed with the assistance of Long An are worth nearly 102 million dong and have yielded many initial returns, such as the Svai Co Dam, the seaport of Svay Rieng, the Tasanh pump station, sawmills, grain mills, ice cream enterprises, ice houses, printing plants, wired radio stations, state stores, marketing cooperatives, dozens of land and water routes from the provincial seat to the districts and villages and multicropped and high yield rice fields.

Upon the completion of a project, Long An and Svay Rieng hold a conference to review the implementation of their program for comprehensive cooperation in order to gain experience. The sectors of the two provinces regularly send groups of cadres to visit, learn about and learn from one another. The signing of the agreement on economic, cultural and social cooperation during the final 6 months of 1985 and the subsequent years by representatives of the parties and administrations of the two provinces of Long An and Svay Rieng reflected cooperation in the spirit of warm friendship and fraternal comradeship and testified to the efforts of Long An and the strong growth of Svay Rieng.

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CSO: 4209/143

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

VNA: WHITE BOOK ON UNDECLARED WAR AGAINST PRK

OW290955 Hanoi VNA in English 0722 GMT 29 Dec 85

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec 29--At a recent press conference in Phnom Penh, the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry made public an eight-part white book titled "Undeclared War Against the People's Republic of Kampuchea".

In its first part subtitled "The Beginnings of the Tragedy", the white book recalls major developments in Kampuchea during the 1970s: the U.S. imperialists' secret war which had devastated the country; the China-masterminded genocide committed by the Khmer Rouge as well as its war against Kampuchea's neighbours, mainly Vietnam; the Kampuchean people and patriotic forces' insurrection with Vietnam's help, which had brought about the fall of the Pol Pot genocidal regime, the establishment of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the national rebirth and reconstruction. Yet, China, the U.S., together with other international reactionary forces and a number of reactionary circles in the ASEAN have attempted to oppose Kampuchea with their ongoing undeclared war. The white book pointed out: "Those who had been systematically exterminating the Kampuchean nation by the Pol Pot regime's napalm and hoe are now shedding crocodile tears over its 'tragic fate' and openly interfere in the international affairs of the P.R.K. in trying to realise their imperialist and hegemonist ambitions in that region of the world, the United States and China are instigating the ASEAN countries to a confrontation with Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. [sentence as received] They are stoking the fires of tension in Southeast Asia and hindering the creation of a zone of peace, stability and cooperation in the region".

"Rescuing the Pol Pot Gang" is the subtitle of the second part which denounces the Beijing leadership for seeking to rescue to [as received] Pol Pot gang right at a time when they were facing the danger of collapse because of their genocide in Kampuchea and their war against neighbouring countries as well as right after the gang had been ousted from Kampuchea. In 1978, China having sensed the approaching crisis of the Pol Pot clique, stepped up its activities, using Thai airspace and territory to give supply to the Polpotists and increasing their forces from 17 to 23 divisions in order to provoke a war against Vietnam. Beijing had also prepared its aggressive war in February 1979 against Vietnam by massing a large number of

its shock units to the Sino-Vietnamese border. Following the Pol Pot clique's fall, Beijing increased its aid to them and urged Thailand to give sanctuary to the Pol Pot remnants, not all, [as received] the Chinese rulers persuaded the ASEAN countries not to recognize the Kampuchean revolutionary administration and signed with Thailand an agreement on using Thai territory to conduct supply activities in support of the Pol Pot remnants. It was Beijing that had ordered the Polpotists not to let the situation inside Kampuchea return to normal by sticking to the "guerrilla tactics" and when the time comes waging a "mobile warfare". China also recommended the Pol Pot gang to modify their "strategic line" and "set up a united front with Sihanouk on the basis of nationalism and patriotism".

Acting on the instructions of their mentors, the Pol Pot gang "reorganized" their government with Pol Pot's resignation from the post of "prime minister" in late 1979. The Khmer Rouge sought to flirt the West by showing "repentance" and admitting their "errors" and "leftist excesses" during its tenure. The white book says: "The united anti-Kampuchea front of the forces of imperialism, expansionism and international reaction, which was already taking shape in early 1979, permitted the regime of "Democratic Kampuchea" to usurp the right to represent Kampuchea at the United Nations.

Thanks to the support offered by their patrons, the Khmer Rouge, who had been doomed to total military and political defeat at the beginning of that year, were now made use by Beijing and Washington in their new game of 'anti-Kampuchean solitaire'.

With numerous evidence materials the third part points out that Washington and Beijing have become the organizers of an undeclared war against the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The book says: "Acting in unison with Beijing, the United States began a sharp attack on the peace policy of People's Kampuchea and its friend, Vietnam, misrepresenting the aid rendered to the Kampuchean people by the fraternal Vietnamese nation. The United States was one of the few countries that not only did not condemn China's February aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, but even managed to find 'mitigating arguments' to justify it. Despite the fact that representatives of the Carter administration had previously more than once criticised the misanthropic system that existed in 'Democratic Kampuchea', after its downfall the White House rendered every kind of assistance to the Pol Pot supporters to retain their U.N. membership.

"Acting in conjunction with Beijing and other reactionary forces Washington joined in subversive activities against the P.R.K., used the reactionary circles of the Khmer emigration, entrenched near the Thai-Kampuchean border, as a trump card in the dirty game of anti-P.R.K. politics".

The white book brings out the process of setting up the Khmer Serei (Free Khmer) and Son Sann forces, as well as Sihanouk's participation in the anti-P.R.K. reactionary forces which were incited by Washington and Beijing to conduct a "civil war" against the P.R.K. government. It was Washington and Beijing, the white book points out, that mobilized their reactionary propaganda machinery in support of the Khmer reactionaries and that interfered in

the internal affairs of Kampuchea by demanding for the setting up of an "overland bridge" from Thailand to Kampuchea to supply the famine-stricken population of the country with provisions, pressuring a number of specialized international organizations not to give aid to the P.R.K., and by seeking ways and means to supply the Polpotists and other Khmer reactionary groups with international relief. Washington itself not only used the international aid to supply for armed units of the reactionary Khmer exiles but also increased its supply to them through its own channel, the Thailand-based special mission in charge of humanitarian aid to Kampuchean refugees.

It also set up an operation base of a "special group for the affairs of Kampuchea" directly subordinated to the C.I.A. in the Thai border town of Aranyaprathet in 1979, which became the main U.S. centre for organising and carrying out subversive actions against the P.R.K.

So, the book says, the United States and China have proved themselves to be in [words indistinct] "notorious" community' of strategic interests that they have in the region, where both are striving to eliminate the P.R.K. and aggravate the situation in Southeast Asia".

Under the subtitle "The 'Coalition' Soap Bubble", the fourth part deals with the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" created by China, the United States and ASEAN to salvage the genocidal Pol Pot clique which was widely condemned by world public opinion and became increasingly isolated due to the stabilizing situation in Kampuchea and the constantly increased international prestige of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. This part also brings to the fore the attempts of each creator of this ghost "coalition" and the rift between them, as well as the acute strifes among the three Khmer emigre factions in the coalition not only the Kampuchean people, but also their friends and many public figures, politicians and the majority of people in the world strongly condemned the formation of this coalition as a gross interference in the internal affairs of the P.R.K., thus aggravating the situation in Southeast Asia.

The white book writes: "The permanent crisis that the coalition has been experiencing since the day of its founding shows that it was stillborn from the very beginning. Neither the pompous ceremonies of submitting credentials by foreign ambassadors...nor its gangleaders' camping on the doorsteps of many Western capitals in search of assistance, nor, finally, the military, political and material support given by its inspirers can breathe life into it. This ghost of a state, which has neither territory, nor population of its own, has and can have no future". It is nothing but "a soap bubble which will inevitably burst sooner or later".

The fifth part subtitled "Where the Enemies Come From" cites documents given by foreign correspondents, SPK confessions [as received] by Thai rulers, documentation of ringleaders of the Khmer reactionary forces, etc. which all confirmed that the den of Kampuchea hostile forces had been on the Kampuchean-Thai border and in Thai territory. Correspondents of the Soviet newspaper IZVESTIYA and other foreign journalists, who had visited Sisophon Valley saw with their own eyes hamlets raided by Pol Pot remnants or devastated by

artillery fired across the border from Thailand. They were told of stories about the enemy's attacks by wounded witness or Kampuchean border guards. The IZVESTIYA correspondent wrote: "The dark low peaks indent the horizon, where the borders of the two states, Kampuchea and Thailand, join together. This is where the Pol Pot bands and the armed gangs of the other factions of the Khmer reactionary forces have dug themselves in. From that side, military danger permanently threatens peaceful Kampuchea. Using their furtive tactics, the bandits make constant attempts, usually at night, to sneak into Kampuchean territory to burn down villages, plunder and murder peasants. These frontier districts have not known peace since January 1979".

According to SPK's statistics, from 1980 to 30 September 1985, Thailand committed 47,560 violations of the P.R.K.'s sovereignty on land, in the airspace and on sea. On 31 March (?1981), Gen. Athit Kamlang-ek, supreme commander and [as received] Army of Thailand, admitted that on that day a Thai A-37 plane twice bombed an ammunition depot of the Pol Pot troops on Kampuchean territory, which had been under attacks by the Kampuchean revolutionary armed forces.

A document signed by the "General Staff of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea" on April 20, 1984 said: "It is essential that the rule of the Vietnamese should be overthrown in each province during attacks on community centres, all establishments of political, cultural, economic and military power should be wiped out. Between the beginning of 1985 and June 1985 our power should be established in another 30 to 40 percent of communities. Thus, it is necessary to aim at establishing our power in 60 to 90 percent of the communities throughout the country by March 1985".

In this part, the white book reaffirms that the P.R.K. government has successfully defended the national...security, thus the fighting capability of the Kampuchea People's Army has been constantly increased, that the situation inside Kampuchea has been increasingly stable and especially since the spring of 1985 the Kampuchean-Thai border has been firmly defended, thus effectively checking the infiltration into Kampuchean land by the Pol Pot remnants. These victories won by the P.R.K. have made the enemy fabricate "imaginary victories" to cover up their setbacks.

With materials collected through newspapers, admission by people concerned, confession by captured enemy troops, etc., the sixth part of the white book denounces China, Thailand, the United States and other international reactionary forces for interfering in Kampuchea's internal affairs by supplying more and more money and weapons for the Polpotists and other Khmer reactionaries to conduct an undeclared war against the P.R.K.

The book points out: "China is the biggest supplier of weapons to the Kampuchean counterrevolution. Beijing not only provides for the full maintenance of the surviving Pol Pot bands, but also regularly supplies arms to the other two factions of the "coalition"--the Sihanouk and Son Sann troops. For example, the Indian newspaper TELEGRAPH (Nov. 1, 1984) estimated that 95 percent of China's military supplies for the forces of the "coalition" went to the Khmer Rouge and five percent to the Sihanouk and Son Sann factions...

Chinese aid for the anti-Kampuchean "resistance forces" keeps growing year after year... In May 1985 China sent them the largest shipment of military supplies, most of which went to the Khmer Rouge".

The counterrevolutionary emigre groups have also received extensive aid from certain ASEAN countries, first of all Thailand and Singapore. Thailand has played the key role in organizing subversive activities against the P.R.K. Samat Ladan That, a Thai citizen, arrested in May 1984 by the Kampuchean security service together with a number of other Thais engaged in illegal activities on P.R.K. territory, admitted: "Pol Pot bases occupy vast areas on Thai territory, where they enjoy complete immunity". He noted that the Thai Government in fact protects the areas from which the local population has been evicted and where armed units of Khmer emigres are stationed.

Exploiting the mythical "threat" to its security from the P.R.K. and Vietnam, Bangkok ever more often requests weapons, loans and credits from Washington. The United States readily responds to these requests, and the military partnership of the two countries keeps expanding year after year. At the same time, Thailand regularly participated in the U.S.-Thai joint military exercises and stepped up its military cooperation with the U.S. in an attempt to oppose the P.R.K. and Vietnam. Moreover, it attacked Laos, illegally occupying the three Lao hamlets in Saya Buri Province on June 6, 1984.

The American aid is one of the major sources of supplies for the Khmer emigres, which varies in character and is rendered both through official channels and from the top secret funds of the C.I.A. and other U.S. secret services". Washington's covert support for the armed bands of the Khmer emigres", the book points out", played an important part in launching the undeclared war against the P.R.K. Thus, the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW noted in August 1984, that the U.S. aid rendered to the counterrevolutionaries contributed greatly to the formation of the "coalition" of the three anti-Kampuchean factions... The U.S. has also been helping the resistance by providing training to paramedics and radio technicians. The U.S. is also believed to have helped the K.P.N.L.F. produce propaganda material... "The United States not only allocates substantial funds for this purpose (let us recall that the above statement by the U.S. Department of State mentioned 15 million dollars for 1984 and 5.5 million dollars for the 1985 fiscal year), it has also engaged in lobbying its allies, urging them to increase their contribution to the cause of "rescuing" the Kampuchean refugees in the Kampuchean-Thai border region. But in fact, the Khmer reactionaries received the major part of this aid.

Beyond that, in the summer of 1985, the U.S. Congress for the first time voted for a five million-dollar aid package to the Son Sann and Sihanouk groups in the 1986 fiscal year, which had been proposed by Stephen Solarz, a member of the House of Representatives and chairman of the Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs.

"The undeclared war against the P.R.K.", says the white book, "is encountering growing opposition by the world public and by many prominent political and public figures".

At a briefing for local and foreign journalists in April 1985, Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, minister of foreign affairs of Indonesia, expressed his regret about the possible rendering of military aid by the United States to the "non-communist factions of the 'Democratic Kampuchea Coalition Government'". In the Indonesian minister's view this step could undermine the ASEAN efforts towards a political settlement in Kampuchea.

THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote on May 1, 1985 that in the opinion of the noted Australian scholar David Chandler, the Americans are more interested in encouraging the Kampucheans to kill one another and the Vietnamese in the name of "freedom".

The seventh part titled "A Criminal Conspiracy" points out that foreign policy actions, propaganda and economic subversion are other aspects of the undeclared war against the P.R.K.

The white book strongly condemns China, the United States and other hostile forces for seeking ways and means to isolate the P.R.K. on the international arena, especially to obstruct it from regaining the legal seat at the United Nations as well as other international organizations". The P.R.K. government", the book says, "was formed as a result of free democratic elections held in Kampuchea in 1981, in which 98 percent of the country's adult population took part. The P.R.K. government has control over the entire territory of the country. Under its leadership the Kampuchean people have gained well-known successes in the economy, health care, education and culture. Still another weighty argument in favour of the government of the P.R.K. is the foreign policy of peace pursued by our state, (?fully) conforming to the aims and principles of the United Nations. As a result, the international prestige of the P.R.K. is steadily growing. At present, the republic has been officially recognized by more than 40 states and national liberation movements. "Meanwhile, the so-called Democratic Kampuchea Coalition Government has neither territory, nor population, nor resources" and "the coalition has been in a state of permanent crisis since it was set up; it has not fallen apart only because its foreign patrons have prevented this" and "the main argument against the "government" is the hatred that the Kampuchean people have for the bandits".

The white book criticizes the unacceptable erroneous U.S. resolutions against the Kampuchean people and the P.R.K. "The scheming of the forces hostile to the P.R.K., "it says!", has resulted in turning the United Nations, in effect, into an instrument for dirty anti-P.R.K. and anti-Vietnamese propaganda campaigns". The book also criticizes the U.N.'s absurd stand on convening a so-called international conference on Kampuchea in July 1981, points to the Polpotists' illegal presence in the United Nations, and demands for their expulsion from the U.N. and all other international organizations. It rejects the allegation of "Vietnamization of Kampuchea" as "the most shameless lie of all".

On the economic front, the white book exposes the hostile countries' attempt at carrying out economic blockade against the P.R.K. and creating all kinds of obstacles to providing it with international humanitarian aid. It says:

"Many Western nations, attested the ASIAN SURVEY in a review of the situation in Kampuchea in 1983, refused to help and [word indistinct] to discourage international organizations from giving aid to the Heng Samrin regime because they considered it inexpedient to shore up the Phnom Penh government when a number of districts in our country were hit by a drought in 1983, the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW reported that the A.S.E.N. countries had made attempts to block international food relief for the P.R.K. government".
[sentence as received]

The book condemns the enemy's massive campaign (?against) the P.R.K. peace initiatives. It recalls all the well-meaning proposals put forth by the three Indochinese countries for settling the Kampuchean-Thai border question, and normalizing their relations with Thailand. It stressed: "The constructive initiatives of the Indochinese states evoked a broad response from the world public, as well as from statesmen and political figures all over the world, including the ASEAN countries. In these proposals they saw reasonable grounds for establishing a dialogue between the Indochina and ASEAN states".

In its last part subtitled "The Enemies' Schemes Are Doomed to Failure", the white book writes: "The years that have passed since the day the Pol Pot troops were expelled from the ancient land of Angkok are eloquent testimony to the irreversibility of the process of the national revival of the Kampuchean people and of the futility of the attempts by U.S. imperialism, Beijing expansionism and international reaction to eliminate the gains of the January revolution and restore the old order of things in Kampuchea.

"The period since the revolution was marked by great successes in the political, economic, (?and) cultural life of the country, as well as in the areas of public education and health care. Having been thrown back to the 'zero year' of its history by the bloodthirsty clique, the country has demonstrated to the whole world the unfailing creative potential of its people, liberated from the chains of the Pol Pot slavery".

The book underlines the growth of the people's power as well as the stability in the economic and social life and the brilliant achievements recorded in all fields by the Kampuchean people and army, especially the resounding victories in the 1984-85 dry season, which destroyed the enemy's 18 major hideouts along the Kampuchean-Thai border and shattered the expectations of the Pol Pot clique and its allies for overthrowing the P.R.K.". These successes," it says, "enabled the governments of the P.R.K. and Vietnam to decide on the annual withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea until 1990".

The book points to the declining morale of the Khmer reactionaries and the aggravation of contradictions among their ringleaders, and says that Pol Pot's resignation from the post of "commander-in-chief of the Khmer Rouge" was only a farce.

"The Pol Pot and other counterrevolutionary groups that are waging a subversive war against the P.R.K.", the book continues, "are not at all supported by the population and proceed with their criminal activities only thanks to

the backing they receive from the forces of imperialism, expansionism and international reaction. Their injections of money and aid can only somewhat prolong the agony of the Khmer counterrevolution, but they are unable to save it from a complete and crushing defeat".

On the political solution to the Kampuchean question, it recalls Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen's statement at a press conference on the results of the August 1985 meeting of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries, stresses on the important decision adopted at this conference on the complete withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer army from Kampuchea by 1990, and brings out the P.R.K.'s willingness to hold talks with the groups of Khmer oppositionists or their individual representatives for achieving national reconciliation once the Pol Pot clique has been eliminated, and to discuss the question of holding general elections in the country after the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer units from Kampuchea.

The white book concludes: "The People's Republic of Kampuchea is developing and growing stronger. The achievements of our state would be unthinkable without the general support of the population. The Kampuchean people are confident of the irreversibility of the revolutionary transformations in the country. They trust their government and will never permit a repetition of the Pol Pot tragedy. The schemes of Kampuchea's enemies are doomed to failure".

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CSO: 4209/468

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

TRUONG CHINH SPEAKS AT CUBAN AWARD CEREMONY

BK260954 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Dec 85 pp 1, 4

[Speech by SRV Council of State Chairman Truong Chinh at 2 December Hanoi ceremony to present Ho Chi Minh Order to visiting Cuban State Council Vice Chairman Juan Almeida Bosque]

[Text] Dear Comrade Juan Almeida Bosque, Political Bureau member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and vice chairman of the State Council of Cuba; dear comrades in the Cuban party and state delegation, dear comrades and friends:

In the jubilant atmosphere commemorating the 25th anniversary of the establishment of Vietnam-Cuba diplomatic relations (2 December 1960 - 2 December 1985) today, I feel it is a great honor for me, on behalf of the Vietnamese party, state, and people, to present the Ho Chi Minh Order to Comrade Juan Almeida Bosque, a brilliant Communist combatant, an outstanding leader of the fraternal Cuban party, state, and people, and a close comrade and friend of the Vietnamese people.

We profoundly understand and highly value your great contributions to the brilliant revolutionary cause of the Cuban people. A close and intimate comrade in-arms of President Fidel Castro over the past decades and at various struggling fronts, you have always fulfilled outstandingly all tasks entrusted by the Cuban party and people, thereby manifesting the noble characteristics of a communist and positively contributing to the brilliant successes of the Cuban revolution.

Together with President Fidel Castro and the Cuban people, you have always shown profound sentiment and heartfelt support and assistance to the cause of the Vietnamese revolution in the spirit of noble proletarian internationalism. Comrade, you have greatly contributed to building and developing the militant solidarity, friendly relations, and the fraternal cooperation between our two countries.

Your contributions have shown that you are worthy of the confidence and respect extended to you by all Cuban and Vietnamese communists and peoples.

Esteemed Comrade Juan Almeida Bosque,

By awarding you this noble decoration of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, we wish to express our love and sincere gratitude to the Communist Party, government, and fraternal people of Cuba for the pure sentiments, and the heartfelt and effective support and assistance they have always reserved for our revolutionary cause, and also for your personal outstanding contributions to festering the friendship, militant solidarity, and comprehensive cooperation between our two nations.

Once again we reaffirm the Vietnamese party, state, and people's unbreakable solidarity with and their strong and total support to the cause of building and defending the fatherland of the heroic Cuban people.

I wish you comrades good health in order to consistently contribute to leading the Cuban revolution to new and every greater achievements.

May the militant solidarity, friendly relations, and fraternal cooperation between our two parties, states, and peoples -- based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, socialist internationalism, and the Vietnam-Cuba treaty of friendship and cooperation -- be consistently consolidated and satisfactorily developed.

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CSO: 4209/196

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL MARKS PCF ANNIVERSARY

OW290935 Hanoi VNA in English 0828 GMT 29 Dec 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec 29—"The French Communist Party's activities over the past 65 years have proved that it is the staunch vanguard of the French working class and is an important factor in France's political life as well as in the world people's common struggle for the goals of our time," says NHAN DAN in today's editorial marking the 65th anniversary of the French Communist Party [PCF].

The Vietnamese national daily says that over the past 65 years, the French Communist Party has been persistently led by the French working class and labouring people in the struggle to defend their interests, and won many big victories. It says: "Since its foundation, the PCF has unceasingly striven for the unity among the working class and built a broad united front of democratic and peace-loving forces against imperialism and the capitalist monopoly. [quotation marks as received]

"The French communists," the paper points out, "have made positive contributions to the world people's common struggle for peace, against U.S.-led imperialism's policy of arms race against the danger of a nuclear war and for security of all nations. The French Communist Party has given strong support to the cause of national liberation in Asia, Africa and Latin America. It has struggled against the oppression and exploitation by neo-and old colonialism and for the establishment of a new, equitable and reasonable world economic order."

The paper says that the friendship and militant solidarity between the French and Vietnamese communists and peoples which was cultivated by President Ho Chi Minh long ago have bound the two nations together. It recalls the strong support and big assistance of the French communists, working class and labouring people to the Vietnamese people's past struggles against French colonialism, U.S. imperialism, Chinese expansionism and their henchmen--the genocidal Pol Pot clique, as well as the present socialist construction and national defence.

"On the occasion of the glorious French Communist Party's anniversary, the Vietnamese communists, working class and people would like to extend to the French communists, working class and labouring people their cordial sentiments and warm greetings," NHAN DAN says in conclusion.

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CSO: 4209/468

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

CPV CC GREETES FRENCH CP ON ANNIVERSARY

OW281607 Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT 28 Dec 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec 28--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam has extended its warmest greetings to the French Communist Party on the occasion of its 65th anniversary.

In its message of greetings to the F.C.P. C.C., the C.P.V. C.C. said:

"The Vietnamese and French communists have been bound together right in the first days of the founding of our two parties. It was at the historic Tours congress in December 1920 that Comrade Nguyen Ai Quoc--President Ho Chi Minh and Comrades Marcel Cachin, Maurice Thorez laid the first bricks to build the traditional friendship and militant solidarity between the two parties.

"Loyal to the tradition of proletarian internationalism, the French communists and working people since then have always supported the Vietnamese people in their struggle against the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists, for independence, freedom and national reunification, and now they are continuing to support them in their socialist construction and defence.

"The Vietnamese communists and people, always following with warm sentiments and keen interests the persistent struggle of the French Communist Party under the practical conditions of France, feel with you in your difficulties, and wholeheartedly support the noble cause of the French communists for a peaceful, independent, progressive and socialist France.

"We firmly believe that the French Communist Party in the light of the new strategic policy set by the 25th congress and with its traditions of staunch struggle and its unity strength, will certainly overcome all difficulties and obstacles to consolidate and make the party stronger, strengthen the party's greater and greater role in the political life of the country, and gain still greater achievements in its revolutionary cause.

"May the militant solidarity and fraternal friendship between the Communist Party of Vietnam and the French Communist Party, between the two working classes and two peoples of Vietnam and France further consolidate and develop".

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CSO: 4209/468

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

BRIEFS

CPV CC GREET'S INDIAN CP'S ANNIVERSARY--Hanoi VNA Dec 26--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam has warmly greeted the 60th anniversary of the Communist Party of India (C.P.I.). In its message of greetings addressed to the C.P.I. National Committee, the CPV Central Committee said: "Over the past 60 years since its foundation, the C.P.I. has gone through a hard but glorious struggle. It has made important contributions to the Indian people's struggle for independence and freedom, and is striving together with other patriotic and progressive forces for a more prosperous India, and actively contributing to stepping up the common struggle of nations against imperialism and other reactionary forces for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress in Asia and the world over. We are convinced that the C.P.I. will gain still bigger achievements in its noble revolutionary cause. May the militant solidarity, friendship and fraternal cooperation between our two parties and two peoples further consolidate and develop". [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0741 GMT 27 Dec 85 OW] /6091

ARGENTINE CP LEADER SUPPORTS SRV--Hanoi VNA Dec 27--"The Communist Party of Argentina wholeheartedly supports and unites with the Vietnamese people in their socialist construction and national defence at present", said Athos Fava, general secretary of the Communist Party of Argentina (CPA), in his meeting on Dec. 23 with a Vietnamese Communist Party delegation which stopped over in Buenos Aires on its way back from Uruguay after having attended the National Conference of the Communist Party of Uruguay. Hoang Luong, Vietnamese ambassador to Cuba and leader of the delegation, conveyed best greetings from General Secretary Le Duan and other senior officials of the Communist Party of Vietnam to Athos Fava and to the CPA. Athos Fava asked the Vietnamese delegation to extend to Le Duan and the CPV thanks and best wishes from the Central Committee as well as the entire CPA. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1634 GMT 27 Dec 85 OW] /6091

SRV DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES IN URUGUAY--Hanoi VNA Dec 27--A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Hoang Luong, Vietnamese ambassador to Cuba, attended the National Conference of the Communist Party of Uruguay held in Montevideo from Dec. 17-22. On Dec. 18, Ronald Ostamendi, general secretary of the Communist Party of Uruguay Central Committee, received Hoang Luong who conveyed greetings from Vietnamese party leader Le Duan and informed the host of the latest developments of Vietnam. He expressed the Vietnamese party and people's gratitude to the Uruguayan Communist Party and people for their

support to the Vietnamese people's national construction and defence in the past as well as at present. General Secretary Ronald Ostamendi warmly welcomed the first visit to Uruguay by a Vietnamese party delegation and expressed his admiration for the Vietnamese people's heroic struggle against foreign aggression, especially the anti-US struggle. He recalled the Uruguayan people's activities in support of Vietnam. While in Uruguay, Hoang Luong met with representatives of mass organizations, the parliament and government. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1636 GMT 27 Dec 85 OW] /6091

VPA ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS--Hanoi VNA Dec 26--Defence Minister Van Tien Dung has received greetings from defence ministers of Mongolia, Albania, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Ethiopia, on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the Vietnam People's Army (Dec. 22). In his message Senior Lieut-Gen. Jamsrangiyn Yondon, Mongolian defence minister, expressed his joy over the constant consolidation and development of the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and allround cooperation between the people and armies of Mongolia and Vietnam. The message from Gen. O Chin-u, minister of the people's armed forces of the D.P.R.K., expressed the conviction that the friendship between the peoples and armies of the D.P.R.K. and Vietnam would be further strengthened and developed. Ethiopian Defence Minister Senior Lieut. Gen. Tesfaye Gebre Kidan, in his message, wished the Vietnamese Army and people success in defending the revolutionary gains of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0803 GMT 27 Dec 85 OW] /6091

CPV DELEGATION TO INDIA--Hanoi VNA Dec 27--A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Nguyen Ngoc Triu, member of its Central Committee and minister of agriculture, has left here for the centennial of the Congress Party of India (CPI) [as received] to be held in Bombay from December 27-30 at the invitation of the CPI leadership. It was seen off at the airport by Vu Quang, member of the CPV CC and head of the international department; Nguyen Dang, vice minister of agriculture; and A.K. Attri, representative of the Indian Embassy in Hanoi. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1632 GMT 27 Dec 85 OW] /6091

'SLANDEROUS CHARGE' BY THAILAND REJECTED--The national leading paper NHAN DAN completely rejected the slanderous charge against Vietnam by the Thai authorities. In its commentary on Saturday [28 December] the paper said the anti-Vietnam campaign jointly launched by the Thai authorities and the Beijing leadership revealed the predicament and bitterness of the Khmer reactionary protectors and, at the same time, created the smoke-screen to sidetrack world public and carry out hostility against the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The paper affirmed: This short-sighted policy of the Thai ruling circle went counter to the interest of peace and stability in the region and to the Thai people. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 28 Dec 85 BK] /6091

CPSU SOCIAL SCIENCES DELEGATION--Hanoi VNA Dec 28--A delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee's Institute of Social Sciences led by its director Dr. R. Yanovskiy paid a friendly visit to Vietnam from December 19-26 at the invitation of the Directorate of the

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Nguyen Ai Quoc Higher Party School of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam (C.P.V.). While here, it signed with the Vietnamese party school an agreement on bilateral cooperation for the 1986-87 period. The Soviet guests also briefed the students and lecturers of the Nguyen Ai Quoc School on the draft of the amended program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and visited Quang Ninh Province. It was cordially received by Nguyen Duc Tam, Political Bureau member and secretary of the C.P.V. C.C., Nguyen Duc Binh, member of the C.P.V. C.C. and director of the Nguyen Ai Quoc school, and Soviet Ambassador to Vietnam B.N. Chaplin were present on the occasion. [sentence as received] [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT 28 Dec 85 OW] /6091

MOSCOW YOUTH DELEGATION ENDS VISIT--Hanoi VNA Dec 28--A delegation of the Moscow organization of the All-Union Leninist Youth Communist League led by its secretary B.A. Skolnikov Boris paid a five-day visit here ending today, at the invitation of the Hanoi Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. While here, it held sessions with the host committee and toured a number of institutions for Hanoi youth and Young Pioneers and some cultural and economic establishments. On Dec. 27, Nguyen Quoc Trieu, deputy secretary of the Hanoi communist youth organization, and Skolnikov Boris signed documents on the Moscow youth organization's assistance to the Vietnamese youth organizations in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City in providing facilities for their activities, and for the expansion of bilateral cooperation in education and job training for young generations. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1509 GMT 28 Dec 85 OW] /6091

JOURNALISTS DELEGATION VISITS JAPAN--Hanoi VNA Dec 29--A delegation of the Vietnam Journalists' Association led by Vice President and Secretary General Dao Tung, who is also director general of the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY, paid a week-long visit to Japan, from Dec. 21-28, 1985, at the invitation of the Japanese Journalists' Association. While in Japan, the Vietnamese journalists held talks with the leading boards of the host organization and the KYODO news service. The two sides discussed measures to consolidate and strengthen their cooperative relations in the years to come. They were received by Moriyama Mayumi, vice-foreign minister in charge of political affairs. Dao Tung and his party also met with the press circles and toured various mass media centres, economic, cultural and social establishments in Tokyo, Hiroshima and Yokohama. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1454 GMT 29 Dec 85 OW] /6091

GREETINGS TO PLO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE--Hanoi VNA Dec 30--Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today extended his warmest greetings to the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) on the occasion of the Palestinian people's 21st Revolution Day (January 1st). In his congratulatory message, Chairman Pham Van Dong says: "Over the past 20 years, under the leadership of the PLO, the Palestinian people have carried out a courageous and undaunted struggle, overcoming numerous difficulties and trials, and winning glorious victories in the fight for national liberation and for their inalienable national rights. A close comrade-in-arms of the Palestinian people, the Vietnamese people have given unswerving support for the Palestinian people's just struggle against the aggressive and

expansionist policy of imperialism and Zionism, for the sacred national rights including the right to repatriation and self-determination and the right to set up an independent, sovereign Palestinian state in their motherland." Chairman Pham Van Dong wishes the militant solidarity and friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and Palestine further consolidation and development. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1547 GMT 30 Dec 85 BK] /6091

CSO: 4209/468

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

YOUTH UNION PARTICIPATION IN MANAGEMENT EFFORT SURVEYED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Oct 85 p 3

[Article: "Youth and the Implementation of the Resolution of the 8th Party Plenum: Organizing Revolutionary Action Movements of Young Workers To Implement the New Management System"]

[Text] In keeping with the resolution of the 8th Plenum of the Party Central Committee, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union organizations in Ho Chi Minh City, Haiphong and the provinces of Quang Nam-Da Nang, Hau Giang, Hai Hung, Tay Ninh and An Giang have organized seminars among young workers and young management cadres to discuss the following topics:

--How have bureaucracy and subsidization created difficulties for production, everyday life and the activities of the Youth Union?

--What can young workers do to implement the improvements to the management system?

--How can they play the shock role in the campaign to raise productivity, quality and efficiency?

The Standing Committee of the Ho Chi Minh City Youth Union organization has also launched a political activity drive to "learn and creatively implement the new management system." The Youth Union organizations of Haiphong, Quang Nam-Da Nang Province, Thai Nguyen City and Tan Binh District (Ho Chi Minh City) have held exchanges of opinions with directors concerning the matters of improving economic-technical quotas, economizing on raw materials and energy and raising labor productivity and product quality.

Through these discussions, all youths have come to see that the resolution of the 8th Plenum creates favorable conditions for youths to display dynamism, to contribute their intelligence and energies in improving the management system and, at the same time, demands that the young generation take the lead in the movement to dismantle bureaucracy and subsidization and shift entirely to economic accounting and socialist business practices. The representatives participating in these discussions observed that many Youth Union members do not have a full grasp of the difficulties and weaknesses in production and are not determined to contribute their energies along with their unit to

eliminating bottlenecks or thinking of ways to improve the forms and modes of activity to be consistent with the new management system. The activities of the Youth Union organizations at many industrial enterprises still lack dynamism, easily become a matter of form, a matter of always taking the same approach and do not relate to the central task of the basic unit. The force of young technical cadres has not been mobilized to participate in eliminating the bottlenecks in production. The youth seminars held in the various localities shed light on one pressing matter regarding the Youth Union, namely, the need to continue to give Youth Union members and youths a thorough understanding of the major views set forth in the resolution of the 8th Plenum, to improve their economic thinking and adopt specific programs of action designed to launch emulation movements of youths participating in the effort to improve the management system at enterprises.

The Youth Union organizations of the municipalities, provinces and special zone have mobilized youths to participate in the following two tasks in order to help implement the resolution of the 8th Party Plenum.

First, they have been mobilized to participate in restructuring and reorganizing production. The Youth Union organizations of the Hai Duong Porcelain Factory, the Hanoi Exported Leather Shoe Factory, the Minh Khai Textile Mill, the Dien Thong Enterprise, the Haiphong Cement Plant and many textile mills in Ho Chi Minh City have rated and evaluated the quality of labor in order to propose to directors ways to reorganize production lines. A number of basic Youth Union organizations have also conducted pilot projects within youth production sections and units for the purpose of establishing the labor quotas of production lines and establishing youth production sections, units and shops and youth vehicles and machines.

Many Youth Union organizations have introduced young management cadres to the party committee and director for them to select among and decide upon. The Youth Union organization at the Da Nang Cement Plant has been conducting a pilot project in participating in the restructuring of production, a project in which three-fourths of management cadres, from the deputy director on down, are youths.

The Haiphong Municipal Youth Union organization has been guiding the establishment of young manager clubs to provide training in cost accounting, socialist business practices and a number of basic matters concerning enterprise management under the new management system.

Secondly, they have been mobilized to intensify a number of the activities of the Youth Union in enterprise management. To begin with, the Youth Union has been participating in the formulation of plans for the improvement of the management system and the improvement of economic-technical quotas with a view toward achieving high productivity, quality and efficiency. The Youth Union organizations at a number of factories in Ho Chi Minh City and Haiphong have participated in pilot projects to correctly and fully incorporate all costs in production costs and take the lead in the application of technical advances, including management science, in production. The Youth Union organization of Tan Binh District in Ho Chi Minh City has gained some initial experience in the activities of the Youth Union under the new system of management at a

number of enterprises. The Youth Union organizations of the Hai Duong Porcelain Factory, Hanoi Power Tool Factory Number 1 and the Thanh Cong and Phuoc Long Textile Mills in Ho Chi Minh City have also set examples in the development and implementation of advanced labor quotas and supply ceilings in order to help improve product quality and reduce production costs. Some basic Youth Union organizations have intensified their labor discipline inspections.

Generally speaking, the activities of the Youth Union at enterprises in implementing the improvements to the management system are not of high quality, are not uniform and are still marked by much confusion. Timely experience and accurate conclusions have not been drawn from the pilot projects that have been conducted at some basic units in participating in the restructuring and reorganization of production. The issue at hand is to continue to give Youth Union members and youths a clear understanding of the major views set forth in the resolution of the 8th Party Plenum, the specific steps to be taken and the problems regarding economic management under the new management system at enterprises.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

ACCURATE COST ACCOUNTING NEEDED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Oct 85 pp 2, 4

[Economic Forum by Vu Hai Bang, the Cam Pha Motor Transport Enterprise: "Why Are Production Costs Not Being Accurately Computed and What Should Be Done To Compute Them Correctly?"]

[Text] In keeping with the spirit of the resolution of the 8th Party Plenum, the important requirement of production units in shifting production and business to the new management system and implementing economic accounting and socialist business practices is the need to accurately compute production costs.

Production costs are a mirror that accurately reflects the production situation and the profit picture of the unit. On this basis, decisions are made concerning the formation of capital for the state and the improvement of the people's standard of living. Accurately computing production costs is a fundamental requirement of economic management. To the socialist system, this is a matter of even greater significance because it embodies another special characteristic, namely, it reflects socialist frugality. Accurately computing production costs means to compute these costs fully and correctly.

At present, the production costs of many economic units, including the production costs of products, materials, industrial goods and capital construction projects, are not being accurately computed. The production costs of many products are artificial. Therefore, business results are not being correctly reflected and efforts to achieve higher economic efficiency within each unit are being thwarted.

Allow us to present some reasons why production costs are not being accurately computed and boldly propose some corrective measures.

1. State Accounting Statutes and the Position of the Chief Accountant Must Be Strictly Observed and Upheld

The state accounting statutes have been in effect for many years. The keeping of statistics and accounting practices have been combined and the position of the chief accountant within many economic units has been enhanced in a number of areas. However, in production cost accounting, these legal conditions have

yet to be thoroughly applied. State accounting statutes define the responsibility of the chief accountant as assisting the head of the unit in keeping an accurate and full accounting of production costs. All documentation related to the computation of production costs within the unit (including all copies) must be approved and signed by the chief accountant. In practice, many economic activities have come into being, many cost accounts have been established and many expenditures are being made without the participation of the chief accountant. In many cases, the chief accountant is ignored or pressured into doing something. Within the planned socialist economy, the computation of production costs is regulated by unified financial policies and regulations. The chief accountant is the controller of the state within the unit and, as such, has the responsibility of guiding and carrying out the implementation of these regulations and checking to insure that they are correctly implemented. In every unit without exception, the chief accountant is the only person who can assist the head of the unit in working up an accurate production costs report and the head of the unit must create every condition necessary for the chief accountant to compute production costs correctly and fully...that is, production costs that combine the computation and analysis of data that reflect both value and material resources within the production process. The accounting statutes state that all economic data within the unit which are not approved by the chief accountant are not of legal value. Therefore, the responsibility of the chief accountant in fully and correctly computing production costs is very large, is virtually decisive in its importance.

2. Attaching Importance to the Formulation of the Production Costs Plan and Insuring That What Is Planned and What Is done in Practice Are Essentially the Same

The production costs plan is an important part of the overall yearly plan of the unit. The specific items included in the various cost accounts that make up the production costs plan must be defined in clear, written form and made known to the entire unit. In production, economic activities give rise to developments not anticipated within the plan. If these developments are acceptable, they must be officially added to the regulations on the computation of production costs. If they are not, they must be precluded and adjustments must be made for them. Everything involved in the computation of production costs must be governed by strict, clearly defined regulations that apply even when the plan is being formulated. Once approved, all ceilings, bases and norms used in the computation of production costs must be fully explained. At present, there is a lack of thoroughness and attention to detail in the formulation and approval of the production costs plans of some units. The upper level that has the responsibility of approving production costs plans must clearly indicate which cost accounts are acceptable and which are not and what the ceilings on costs should be. Each factor and each item of each account must be detailed. A detailed, specific production costs plan is the blueprint for correctly and fully computing actual production costs; therefore, special attention must be given to establishing rational economic-technical quotas and norms.

When computing actual production costs, all costs must be compared to the plan in order to promptly detect contradictions and costs that do not comply with

the plan and thus affect economic efficiency. Actual costs, of course, might differ from or be consistent with the costs defined within the plan and might differ from or be consistent with real value; however, these costs must, from the standpoint of their nature, be consistent with the plan. And, arbitrarily including in one account an item that belongs in another is prohibited.

Full importance must be attached to which prices apply within the plan and which apply in practice because, at present, both directed prices and negotiated prices are being used, as a result of which unit prices vary for the same type of material and it is easy for production costs to change unexpectedly and not be computed correctly. Suitable record keeping methods, accounting methods and codes must be adopted to avoid confusing the prices of materials included in production costs. It is suggested that the Ministry of Finance restore the "difference between planned and actual material procurement prices" account as part of the uniform system of accounts in order to support the full and correct computation of production costs.

3. Strengthening the System of Original Paper Work and Stipulating Who Is Responsible for Recording and Checking Figures

Original paper work is the primary raw material in cost accounting.

For many different reasons, although original paper work has been governed by regulations for many years, practically the entire system of original paper work is not, either in terms of the form or the standards of paper work, being used as intended and there is a serious lack of reliability in figures.

Within every unit, practically all original paper work is used in the computation of production costs. Original paper work that is incomplete, unclear, inaccurate and hard to understand has resulted in a rather large number of errors in the computation of production costs. Therefore, it is necessary to immediately strengthen the system of original paper work, re-examine the contents of original paper work, re-examine the standards and requirements that guide the use of original paper work and stipulate who is responsible for keeping records and who for checking figures in order to obtain accurate figures so that production costs can be correctly and fully computed and embezzlement and waste are stopped.

4. Periodically Auditing the Payment of Production Costs and the Results of the Unit's Business

The computation of production costs involves analyzing and collating many figures obtained from many components of the unit. Therefore, to succeed in accurately computing production costs, good organization and a high spirit of responsibility are required. When each person and each component makes a slight mistake or when many components only perform a small portion of this work correctly and many of their figures are incorrect, the total amount by which production costs are incorrect is large.

In conjunction with putting in place the organization needed to compute production costs, it is also necessary to routinely check the computation of production costs by two methods:

--Conducting truly thorough and exhaustive professional audits of each aspect of the costs included in production costs, with special attention to checking the quantity and quality of products and finished products produced, fixed asset depreciation costs and the costs of supplies and materials.

--Periodically analyzing the actual production costs situation in each stage of production and the unit's cost of producing products and goods for the director and professional and technical cadres from a practical perspective in order to determine whether the causes of problems lie in production or in accounting mistakes.

These two auditing practices augment each other and serve to increase the good results achieved.

In addition to the four primary measures mentioned above, units should try to stabilize the organization of production for a specified amount of time and stabilize the technical standards that apply in the production of products. In cases in which adjustments must be made to this organization and these standards, the chief accountant must be notified in advance so that he can promptly change record keeping methods and methods of analysis with the aim of correctly and fully computing production costs.

Computing production costs is an integrated economic accounting job of a unit that has relations with units on the outside and is a party to relations between the lower and upper levels, between the interests of the unit and the state; therefore, organizing the full and correct computation of production costs must entail true changes and good coordination in the production and business management of all units in order to clearly know what the returns from production and business are.

Production costs must be correctly computed to insure that the resolution of the 8th Plenum is implemented well.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

READER CRITICIZES ABUSE OF 'JOINT BUSINESS' APPROACH TO TRADE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Oct 85 p 2

[From Our Readers' Letters column: "How Is This a Proper Joint Business?"]

[Text] Recently, the establishment of joint businesses between marketing cooperatives and private merchants has been expanded in the subwards and villages in our locality. In these joint businesses, private merchants contribute capital, in the form of purchased shares, to the collective commerce organization. All daily procurements and sales are handled by the private merchants. Their stores remain in business at the same locations. The cooperative does not require that it be informed of how private merchants operate on a daily basis, only that it receive from them the required percentage of monthly business revenues and profits.

One subward marketing cooperative in our city entered into this kind of joint business with four private restaurants. Its contract with them requires that they turn over to the cooperative (after deducting wages, profits and utensil wear) 10,780 dong (new money) per month with the cooperative then paying 4,840 dong to the state.

Before entering this joint business, these four private businessmen paid 20,790 dong in taxes. Thus, as a result of the joint business, they are keeping for themselves an additional 10,010 dong per month.

This "non-specific contract" approach has caused the state to lose tax revenues and made it impossible for responsible agencies to manage private businessmen. Behind the veneer of a "joint business," they continue to freely operate in the same old way and are making more money for themselves without serving their customers any better. This approach to "joint businesses" should be re-examined.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

GIA LAI-KONTUM PROVINCE PROMOTES DEVELOPMENT OF HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Oct 85 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Van Hung, Gia Lai-Kontum Planning Committee: "The Household Economy in Gia Lai-Kontum"]

[Text] Gia Lai-Kontum, a mountain province that measures 2.6 million hectares, is the largest of the country's localities. It can be said that during the U.S. puppet period, each economic activity in Gia Lai-Kontum had the aim of supporting the war. None of the production sectors developed. The grain, food products and consumer goods needed each day had to be transported from the coastal provinces.

Since liberation day, under the party's policy of developing the economy of the Central Highlands, Gia Lai-Kontum has welcomed hundreds of thousands of persons coming from the mountains of the North and the coastal provinces of central Vietnam to build state farms-forestry sites and new economic zones. In recent years, as one of the localities that has taken part in the new division of labor, in the redistribution of labor and the population throughout the country, the population of Gia Lai-Kontum has risen rather rapidly and increasing the supply of grain and food products in order to meet local consumer needs has become a very necessary and urgent requirement. To resolve this problem, the local party organization and administration adopted the policy of focusing efforts on developing the state-operated and collective economies while giving attention to encouraging the people of the province to accelerate the development of the household economy. Today, the movement to build the household economy in Gia Lai-Kontum has developed quite well and is contributing a significant quantity of agricultural products to society.

In the areas of the two cities of Pleiku and Kontum, the household economy primarily supplies food products to meet everyday, local needs (green vegetables and meat) combined with raising exported industrial crops and special fruit crops. Pleiku City, which has a population of some 100,000, is a place where the household economy movement has developed rapidly under a rational formula: Chinese radish arbors and hogs. Chinese radishes, which are considered a main green vegetable, can be harvested throughout the year, produce high yields, can be stored for long periods and are easily prepared in daily meals. Many families have been earning as much as tens of thousands of

dong per year (old bank money) from their Chinese radish arbors. Among cadres, manual workers and civil servants, hog production has developed rather strongly. Very many cadre families have built attractive houses and purchased expensive conveniences with money earned from hog production. Data summarizing the 10 years of the province's hog production sector show that more than 80 percent of the province's families raise hogs; this figure is 92 percent in Pleiku City and 90 percent in Kontum City. For the past several years, in order to produce a supply of goods of high export value, a movement has been underway in the two cities of Pleiku and Kontum to plant coffee in household gardens. The majority of the families that have gardens have given priority to allocating land for the planting of coffee. In 1984 and 1985, the people of the subwards of Pleiku City sold to the state more than 100 tons of coffee beans. One family sold more than 700 kilograms.

Within the districts, the household economy focuses primarily on the production of grain crops (rice and corn), food product crops (vegetables and beans of all types) and the species of large livestock. In 1984, the province's cattle herd numbered more than 140,000 head, the majority of which were being raised by farm families. The two district of A Dun Pa and Krong Pa are the districts with the best livestock production movements in the province. On the average, each family in these districts raises three head of cattle and some families raise as many as 30 to 60 head. Gratifying is the fact that the household economy within the districts has been closely tied to the specialized farming task of the district. For example, in Chu Xe District, household gardens are used primarily to raise peanuts; in Krong Pa District, household gardens are used to raise sesame and tobacco, etc. This provides favorable conditions for focusing investment and planning efforts on specialized farming areas as well as for the procurement and marketing of the products produced by the household economy.

Within the state farm sector, in addition to the main production tasks, the household economy has also been encouraged to accelerate its development under the guideline "a diversified business, integrated land use." Each year, the worker families at state farms use the land not yet shaded by industrial crops (the main crop) to produce hundreds of tons of meat and hundreds of tons of beans of all types, which are sold to the state.

In the 10 years of economic construction and development, the household economy in Gia Lai-Kontum has developed strongly as a result of following the correct course, a course consistent with the socio-economic characteristics of a Central Highland Province. In order to thoroughly develop existing potentials and effectively develop the province's strengths, the various levels and sectors within Gia Lai-Kontum Province are focusing their efforts on mobilizing and encouraging the minorities to establish household gardens by means of such practical measures as sending cadres to encourage and provide them with instruction in the techniques of intensive cultivation and helping them with capital, seed and livestock. Through such measures, the household economy in Gia Lai-Kontum will surely yield larger returns in the years ahead and contribute along with the state-operated economy and the collective economy to making Gia Lai-Kontum a prosperous province.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL STRESSES NEED FOR REDUCED PRODUCTION COSTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Oct 85 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Implementing the Resolution of the 8th Plenum of the 5th Party Central Committee: Endeavoring To Reduce Production Costs"]

[Text] Reasonable production costs are production costs that are correctly computed and include all real costs necessary to produce a product. They are the basis upon which product prices are determined, are the measurement of the results of the labor of each basic economic unit, are the main tool used in economic accounting and socialist business practices. Establishing reasonable production costs and endeavoring to reduce production costs within each basic economic unit (including circulation, transportation and service costs) are a policy that was set forth in the resolution of the 8th Plenum of the Party Central Committee. Today, as we begin to implement the new price mechanism, correctly and fully computing production costs and constantly endeavoring to reduce production costs are an extremely urgent task, a task of decisive significance in the survival and development of every production and business unit, are the most important measure in insuring that state-operated economic organizations fulfill their dominant role in both production and distribution-circulation and strengthen their control over the market and prices, thereby helping to stabilize the economic situation and the standard of living.

Implementing the resolution of the 8th Plenum by adjusting prices and wages, taking inventory of and reappraising fixed assets...has begun to lay a new groundwork and create new, favorable conditions for us to gradually do away with production cost management practices based on bureaucracy and subsidization. A number of enterprises in the textile, food product and chemical industries, many state farms that raise industrial crops and poultry...have taken the initiative in improving their products, reorganizing their labor force and making rational and economical use of supplies in order to, on this basis, develop reasonable production cost plans. Under the newly established wholesale prices, these units have still been able to do business at a profit and fulfill their obligations to the state. However, there are still more than a few basic units in many sectors and localities that are being run poorly and not producing many returns. Many factors of waste and loss, including "negative costs" being incurred as a result of poorly organized production and poor management, have been incorporated in the new production costs. Some places have allowed their spending, their procurement

of materials to float along at free market prices and pay workers in an arbitrary fashion not based on the results of their work, as a result of which production costs have risen far beyond stipulated selling prices.

In the immediate future, due to the need to insure that product prices do not far exceed the purchasing power of society and the need to prevent many disruptions from occurring in the major relationships of the national economy, prices will not be entirely free of subsidization, some types of materials will temporarily be sold at prices lower than their value and compensation will still have to be paid for losses incurred through the sale of some essential goods. On the other hand, production conditions, prices and the market are not stable. This situation makes it even more necessary for each basic economic unit to take urgent, positive steps to formulate a reasonable production cost plan and constantly endeavor to reduce production costs.

Reasonable production costs must be calculated on the basis of reasonable economic and technical standards and quotas and not include cost factors that are unreasonable or do not conform with regulations. Under the new management system, reasonable production costs are production costs that include the full cost of new wages; include the full depreciation of fixed assets and all depreciation in the form of major repairs; temporarily include capital depreciation based on the actual utilization of capacity and the value of reappraised fixed assets; and include the correct and full calculation of the value of materials, with domestic materials being calculated at the full base price and imported materials at the prices of the new internal balance of accounts and in accordance with the domestic price policy. In addition, it is also necessary to include in production costs other costs that currently are not included and necessary to immediately remove from the structure of production costs those costs that are not reasonable, that do not conform with regulations and result in excessively high prices.

Once reasonable production costs have been established, every basic economic unit must direct each of its efforts toward trying to reduce production costs. At present, the potential for reducing production costs is very large and these costs can be brought down relatively quickly if the various sectors and levels issue instructions and enact specific, well coordinated policies at an early date and if basic units strengthen their management on the basis of a correct management system and take measures to stimulate the development of their production and business and achieve higher productivity, quality and efficiency. Basic economic units must take positive steps to restructure their production, revamp the organization of production and improve the organization of labor and the organization of the management apparatus. In particular, they must attach importance to widely applying scientific achievements and technical advances in production in order to have a strong impact upon production in both areas: first, increasing the volume of production with improved products of high quality; secondly, practicing thorough frugality, trying to increase the utilization of existing machine and equipment capacity, making efficient use of the labor forces, streamlining the indirect apparatus, struggling to eliminate serious waste in the use and storage of supplies, raw materials and energy and boldly researching the use of available domestic raw materials and supplies while making coordinated use of raw materials and supplies to produce many appropriate products. By

strongly building upon the spirit of collective ownership of the worker and adopting a correct management mechanism and appropriate policies, many basic production units can immediately reduce their production costs by 10 to 30 percent, as a result of which many products will not carry the market prices they do now.

In order to create the conditions for basic economic units to establish reasonable production costs and succeed in the effort to reduce production costs, the combined functional agencies and related sectors, such as the planning, finance, pricing, banking and supply sectors, have the responsibility of supporting production well. They must urgently introduce new policies and regulations that reflect the spirit of the resolution of the 8th Plenum; provide guidance and instructions in how to formulate production cost plans and approve these plans; promulgate new systems of economic-technical standards and quotas; and supply energy, materials and capital to basic units in exact accordance with plans and contracts and create the conditions for basic units to exercise independence in production and do business at a profit.

Formulating and implementing reasonable production cost plans and reducing production costs in keeping with the spirit of the resolution of the 8th Plenum entail an exceedingly complex and difficult but exceedingly important struggle that must be waged with high determination, with urgency and sure steps forward so that high productivity, quality and efficiency are achieved in production, thereby helping to dismantle bureaucratic centralism and subsidization, shift entirely to economic accounting and socialist business practices and create favorable conditions for bringing our country's economy to a new stage of development.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

UNFAIRNESS IN PAYMENT FOR WORK AT COOPERATIVES CRITICIZED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Oct 85 p 2

[Economic Forum column by Le Trong, M.S., College of Economics and Planning:
"The Workday and Eliminating Subsidization Through the Workday Within
Agricultural Cooperatives"]

[Text] The workday is the measurement of the amount of labor expended by cooperative members in the process of productive labor, is the basis upon which the cooperative carries out distribution in accordance with labor... For many years, the majority of cooperatives have allowed a situation to exist that has caused the workday to no longer be the correct measurement of the amount of labor expended in order to carry out remuneration in accordance with labor. At the same time, sweeping subsidization through the "shared workday" has caused the value of the workday to decline. The main reasons for this situation are the following:

First, some cooperatives have yet to implement labor quotas, work grades or standards for computing the amount of work done or have done so but not implemented quotas, grades or standards that are rational. Secondly many cooperatives have allowed workpoints to be awarded for work not performed, as a result of which distribution per workday does not correctly reflect the quantity or quality of labor contributed by different cooperative members to collective production. Thirdly, because districts and villages have introduced many different kinds of "miscellaneous" work that are not production related work, cooperatives have been forced to include these kinds of work in their "shared work." Fourthly, some specialized water conservancy units perform little work but are given credit for doing much work because, as a result of collusion between worksite cadres and the command of corvee labor units, they falsely declare more work than they actually perform in order to receive additional grain and money from the state and embezzle workpoints from the cooperative. Consequently, there are some cooperatives at which the number of workdays contributed far exceeds the number of days to be worked by persons of work age under their labor "obligation." Fifthly, at many cooperatives, the number of workdays that are not related to production or business, such as the number of workdays allocated for child care governesses, supplementary education, information activities, literature and art activities, meetings, studies, the planned parenthood campaign, military training, combat watch duty, combat support duty and so forth, account for

one-third to one-fourth the number of workdays on which distribution is based. Sixthly, there are still some cooperatives that record no workdays for some cadres, namely, the military, civilian, government and party cadres of the village. Seventhly, some cooperatives still record workdays for cooperative members inaccurately and there are even many cadres who are still conspiring to embezzle workpoints from the cooperative, etc.

This irrational situation surrounding remuneration for workdays, which has made cooperative members less than enthusiastic about collective production, made them uninterested in collective production, is not something for which cooperative members can be criticized, rather, it is first of all necessary for cooperative leadership and management cadres to criticize themselves so that they become determined to overcome this situation and take corrective measures.

To implement the resolution of the 8th Plenum of the 5th Party Central Committee well, cooperatives must improve and properly implement labor quotas, work grades and standards for calculating the amount of work performed and apply piecework contracts based on the number of products that must be produced or the amount of work that must be completed. Districts and villages must eliminate the various "miscellaneous" workday accounts transferred to cooperatives. Cooperatives must closely manage the workdays of the 202 water conservancy units and may not exceed the 30 workdays per year limit on the number of days worked per person under the corvée labor obligation. The management workpoints paid to all cadres (with the exception of technical cadres) must not exceed 4 percent of the number of workpoints distributed within the cooperative. It is necessary to practice internal accounting (within the unit or section), initiate the public reporting of workpoints and take appropriate action against embezzlers. Persons of work age have the obligation of contributing 30 workdays to the state, 5 workdays to the village and 10 workdays in capital construction to the cooperative each year. With regard to these workdays, we have the following suggestion to make concerning what should be done: the state must study ways to either eliminate or improve the corvée labor obligation in a way that makes it possible to meet the following three basic requirements: first, enabling worksites to practice true cost accounting, thus providing them with the conditions needed to organize labor along specialized lines and avoid the exorbitant waste of social labor at state worksites; secondly, eliminating the unfairness that exists among the various strata of the population with regard to the corvée labor obligation; and, thirdly, establishing stability from the standpoint of specialization in productive labor within the cooperative in a manner closely tied to organizing and remunerating labor within the cooperative in ways that are increasingly rational. These steps will raise agricultural labor productivity, as a result of which the cooperative will sell more products to the state, and are surely more progressive from a socio-economic standpoint. It has also come time for cooperatives to discontinue the practice of not paying cooperative members for the 10 days that they spend working on capital construction for the cooperative with the aim of increasing the income of members, introducing cost accounting within the cooperative's capital construction sector and creating the conditions for cooperative management cadres to give increasing attention to economic efficiency in each production and business activity of the agricultural cooperative.

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AGRICULTURE

COOPERATIVIZATION IN NAM BO REVIEWED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Oct 85 p 2

[Article by Tran Quoc Khai: "Nam Bo Provinces Strengthen Their Agricultural Production Collectives and Cooperatives"]

[Text] Recently, the Ministry of Agriculture held two consecutive conferences, one in An Giang and the other in Ho Chi Minh City, attended by representatives of the leadership of the agricultural sector of the provinces, municipalities and a number of advanced basic agricultural production units in western and eastern Nam Bo with the aim of evaluating the cooperativization movement and discussing ways to strengthen and improve the quality of production collectives and agricultural production cooperatives in keeping with the spirit of the resolution of the 8th Party Plenum and Party Secretariat Directive Number 67. To date, the provinces and municipalities of Nam Bo have established 36,457 production collectives, 622 agricultural production cooperatives and 562 joint businesses, which have brought 81.3 percent of farmland and 86.1 percent of farm households within grain producing areas into collective production. The provinces of Tien Giang, Ben Tre, Hau Giang, Tay Ninh and Song Be and Ho Chi Minh City have virtually completed agricultural cooperativization.

Generally speaking, the agricultural cooperativization movement in Nam Bo has developed well in the recent past. Many agricultural production collectives and cooperatives have learned how to apply product contracts in intensive cultivation, in the development of a diversified agriculture and have, at the same time, taken positive steps to build material-technical bases and apply new technical advances in production with rather good results. Many collectives and cooperatives have correctly implemented the positions and policies of the party and state on the collectivization of the means of production, such as cropland, machinery, draft buffalo and cattle... Thoai Son District in An Giang Province has collectivized 502 machines of all types, including 103 tractors, 37 harrows and 290 insecticide sprayers, thereby facilitating the management of production by the collective. In Ho Chi Minh City, agricultural production collectives and cooperatives have also collectivized the material-technical bases of the trade sectors, such as sugar refining and the small industry and handicraft trades, and gradually brought them into collective production.

In addition to the production of rice, many collectives and cooperatives have also stepped up the planting of industrial crops for exportation. In Tien Giang Province, cooperatives and production collectives planted 30 percent more industrial crops for exportation during the first 6 months of this year than they did during the same period of time last year.

Collective production units have begun to tie agriculture to industry, credit and distribution-circulation. Model joint businesses have been established, such as the Phu Loi Thuong Joint Business in Ben Tre, the Tan Khanh Trung 5 Collective in Dong Thap, the Quyet Thang Cooperative in Ho Chi Minh City...

The introduction of product contracts and the implementation of democratic management in production and distribution are one of the important factors that have stimulated the wholesome development of the agricultural cooperativization movement in Nam Bo.

However, the movement is still marked by shortcomings. Some places have not collectivized cropland or the primary means of production well and are still using "non-specific" contracts. Some 25 percent of the agricultural production collectives and cooperatives in Nam Bo are rated weak and deficient. One of the causes of this situation has been the failure on the part of some local party committees to appropriately concern themselves with the need to strengthen and improve the quality of the agricultural cooperativization movement. Lax management has given rise to corruption and a lack of democracy in the management of production and distribution. At some collectives and cooperatives, farmers only receive 40 percent of the materials due to them under contracts and must purchase the rest at high prices even though these materials are supplied to collectives and cooperatives in full quantities. Subsidization in management and the supplying of materials and goods in agricultural production and an overbearing attitude on the part of some state agencies toward farmers in distribution and circulation have affected the right of ownership of working farmers.

The Ministry of Agriculture will provide the basic units with additional instructions in order to give them a deeper understanding of the resolution of the 8th Party Plenum and Party Secretariat Directive Number 67 with a view toward strengthening and improving the quality of the agricultural production collectives and cooperatives in Nam Bo. The localities must evaluate and classify their agricultural production collectives and cooperatives so that they can adopt plans for improving their management in a manner consistent with each classification. On the basis of district planning, production planning that is structured along rational lines must be formulated for collective production units.

From now on, in order to enable basic units to display greater initiative, the state will only sign legal norms to agricultural production collectives and cooperatives concerning how much they must pay in taxes. Procurement norms will be based on two-way economic contracts and provide for all costs and income within the collective and cooperative, thereby providing for a greater display of democracy in management and distribution. In addition, every effort will be made to train cadres for the cooperativization movement, especially management cadres.

7809

CSO: 4209/142

AGRICULTURE

PROGRESS IN AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVIZATION REVIEWED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Sep 85 p 2

[Article by Dang Xuan Mai: "New Changes in the Agricultural Cooperativization Movement in Long An"]

[Text] Meeting us at the office of the provincial people's committee, Tu Cao, vice chairman of the agricultural committee in Long An Province, enthusiastically told us:

"Recently, on 30 April 1985 which marked the 10th anniversary of the complete liberation of South Vietnam, our province basically completed agricultural cooperativization 8 months before the deadline set in the provincial plan!"

Without having to consult his books, Tu Cao spoke fluently and clearly to enable us to jot down the following information:

"Long An has set up and strengthened 2,549 collectives and 21 agricultural cooperatives involving 148,207 peasant households with 153,139 hectares representing 87 percent of all households and farmland in the province; peasants have joined the collectivized work system under two forms: cooperatives and production collectives. Of 146 villages and subwards in the province, 136 have basically completed cooperativization. In particular, there are two villages--Thai Binh Trung (Vinh Hung District) and Duong Xuan Hoi (Vam Co District)--and the Fourth Subward in Tan An City which have admitted all peasant families and arable areas into medium-scale cooperatives. At present, the province is actively consolidating and developing this movement before bringing this good news to people throughout the province and country soon!"

For us, these figures are attractive and interesting because as in the Mekong delta provinces, the transformation and establishment of new production relationships in Long An's agriculture had gone through many ups and downs and ordeals. From 1977 to early 1980, the cooperativization movement in the province developed vigorously while thousands of solidarity teams, production collectives and cooperatives came into being one after another but mostly "noisily for the sake of appearance." After a few agricultural seasons when work became slack and difficult because of the southwest border war and following the damage done by floods and grasshoppers in addition to the inexperienced and awkward organization and management of production, the peasants' life

was beset with difficulties, their confidence waned and many collectives disintegrated one after another. From 1981 to the present--after the promulgation of Directive No 100 of the party Central Committee on the new contract system and along with new managerial changes in production, distribution and circulation in Long An--the province has applied some new policies toward the peasantry to create premises for a favorable, vigorous and steady development of the local cooperativization movement. By the end of 1984, three districts--Vinh Hung, Moc Hoa and Tan Thanh--had basically completed cooperativization, with 70 to 90 percent of all peasant households and farmland joining the collectivized work system. Generally speaking, however, the movement has not developed evenly throughout the province and is still slow compared with requirements. When Tien Giang, a neighboring province, held a festival to celebrate its basic completion of agricultural cooperativization, in Long An, only 50 percent of all peasant households and farmland had joined cooperatives and collectives while the remaining 50 percent had reached only the level of production solidarity teams. Worse still, in some districts such as Duc Hue, only 18.2 percent of all households and 14 percent of all farmlands had joined the collectivized work system.

Despite that, in only the first 4 months of this year, Long An made "great strides" and ranked among five provinces and cities in Nam Bo which were the first to reach the "goal"--basic completion of agricultural cooperativization ahead of schedule.

After investigating the reasons for these encouraging initial results of transformation and establishment of new production relationships in the rural areas of Long An, we have learned that the Long An party organization had determined that striving to abolish all forms of exploitation in the rural areas (especially with regard to lands and other production means) was an urgent requirement to pave the way for transformation and establishment of new production relationships.

After conducting the land adjustment perseveringly for 8 years, Long An has retrieved nearly 31,000 hectares of land for distribution to over 36,600 poor peasant households having no land at all or having not enough land for production purposes; it has basically eliminated exploitation by landlords, rich peasants and rural bourgeoisie and strengthened solidarity and mutual assistance among peasants. This course of action has been accompanied by a quick inducement of peasants to immediately join various forms of collectivized work in solidarity teams and production collectives and to build a new lifestyle in rural areas.

The land and labor situation in Long An was characterized by serious discrepancies among various regions in the province--especially between the northern districts (Dong Thap Muoi region) which had vast tracts of land and sparse population averaging about 53 people per square kilometer and the southern districts which had small land area and dense population averaging 500 people and more per square kilometer. While adjusting lands and developing the collectivized work movement, Long An has gradually redistributed the labor force among all regions in the province. To date, in almost all districts and cities in the southern part of the province, hundreds of production

collectives (installations 2) with thousands of laborers have participated in reclaiming fallow lands in Dong Thap Muoi to develop production and stabilize life, thus opening up new prospects for rational use of land and labor and effectively helping the agricultural cooperativization movement in the province to develop ever more steadily.

During the process of transformation and establishment of new production relationships in rural areas, Long An has considered it important to accustom the peasantry to the collectivized work system by employing various forms and taking successive steps from a low to a high level. While consolidating and maintaining production collectives having a good working pattern, the province has advocated the need to actively teach and motivate almost all peasants to join production solidarity teams and units and has considered this a highly important form of training to prepare for further advancement. Therefore, late in 1984 when only 50 percent of all peasant households and farmland had joined collectives and cooperatives, the remaining 50 percent were admitted and trained in production solidarity teams. This constituted a prerequisite for another stride in the first 4 months of 1985 when over 1,000 production collectives were founded to start production immediately and when Long An basically completed agricultural cooperativization throughout the province at an early date.

To support the agricultural transformation movement and develop it strongly and steadily, the Long An party organization has focused guidance on the satisfactory implementation of Directive No 100 of the party Central Committee. Almost all newly founded collectives and cooperatives have quickly applied the new contract system and developed the peasants' right to collective ownership in production and daily life. To simultaneously develop the superiority of the collectivized work movement, the province has paid attention to quickly introducing scientific and technological advances into production, such as implementing water conservancy measures, using new strains, rationally applying fertilizers, protecting crops against harmful insects... in order to step up the intensive cultivation and multicropping movement and increase the yield of crops. By closely combining the cooperativization and water conservancy movements, collectivized peasants in three districts--Moc Hoa, Tan Thanh and Vinh Hung--in the Dong Thap Muoi region have actively carried out water conservancy to create sources of fresh water, to drain waterloggings, to remove sulfates from the soil and to transform fallow lands; they have given up the habit of sowing and planting only one crop of wet rice having a low and uncertain yield and have replaced it by growing short-term high-producing rice strains in two seasons--summer-fall and winter-spring. The creative application of technical measures to rotate rice crops and mix them with vegetables, subsidiary foods and short-term industrial crops has created new possibilities of exploiting the manifold and rich economic potentials of Dong Thap Muoi--a land left fallow since the old times.

In the past, Vinh Hung--a lowland district in the Dong Thap Muoi region--was poor because peasants used to grow only one crop of floating rice which had an unstable yield due to intermittently high and low water levels. Today, with the same fields but owing to a new cultivation technique and new working method, collectivized peasants in production collectives in Tuyen Binh and

Vinh Tri Villages and In Tien Phong cooperative (Thai Binh Trung Village) have build up ricefields where two crops can be cultivated intensively and have a high output of 3.5 to 5 tons per hectare per crop.

We have also visited Duong Xuan Hoi (Vam Co District)--a village which was still weak from all points of view a few years ago. By intensifying the collectivized work movement and applying the intensive cultivation technique, Duong Xuan Hoi Village has now become a model of new rural development for the whole province because it has three forms of collective economic organization: agricultural cooperatives, marketing cooperatives and credit cooperatives which are harmoniously coordinated. At present, My Xuan agricultural cooperative in Duong Xuan Hoi Village is chosen by the provincial authorities to experimentally apply the socialist accounting and business method designed for collective economic units according to the spirit of Resolution No 8 of the party with the objective of expanding this method throughout the province later on.

However, to develop the movement strongly and steadily, the leading comrades in the province have also noticed that attention must still be paid to many aspects of the task of consolidating collectives and cooperatives and improving their quality.

First and foremost, collectivization of production means has not yet been done thoroughly in some localities. Almost all collectives and cooperatives in the province are still applying the one-crop system of production and have not yet broadly developed various trades. Because of the clumsy organization and management of collectives (especially the newly founded ones), unrealistic and inappropriate contract standards and norms have been set in drawing up production plans, which explains the low economic effectiveness. Some collectives in regions specialized in growing industrial crops--such as the districts of Duc Hoa, Duc Hue and Ben Luc--are still applying the nonspecific contract system. Various forms of joint ventures among collectives already prepared for advancement to the cooperative level have not been given due attention in many localities.

After drawing experiences about their strong and weak points in the cooperativization movement in the recent past, cadres and peasants in Long An are strenuously moving forward to strengthen and perfect the new production relationships in rural areas in order to provide a prerequisite for comprehensively developing agriculture according to the socialist production and business method.

9332/12955

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LABOR

NEW GOVERNMENT PAY GRADE ASSIGNMENT OUTLINED

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 10, 17, 24 Oct 85

['LAO DONG Replies' column: "How Are Pay Grades of Government Workers and Civil Servants Assigned"; first paragraph is LAO DONG introduction]

[10 Oct 85 p 7]

[Text] In order to provide an overall answer for the many readers who have written to ask about this issue, LAO DONG introduces the methods of grade assignment for government workers and civil servants in accordance with the guidance of the Ministry of Labor in Circular 11-LD/TT on 18 September 1985.

I. Workers and Civil Servants Directly Engaged in Production and Business

1. Sectors and trades applying the new wage grades and tables with a number of pay grades EQUAL to those in the old wage grades and tables will, based on the current pay grade of each individual, temporarily shift personnel to the same grade without associating this move with adjustment of irrationalities or occupational progress. The adjustment of irrationalities will be handled through inspection and review in accordance with the supplemental technical grade standards. For example, an underground coal miner presently in Grade 5 of the old six-grade underground miner wage grade system will now be shifted to Grade 5 of the new six-grade underground miner wage grade system.

Individuals now holding the highest grade in the old wage grades and tables and drawing a specially skilled craftsman allowance or those at higher levels than the highest grade of the old wage grades and tables will be placed in the highest grade of the new wage grades and tables and draw a supplementary bonus in accordance with general regulations. For example, a lathe operator in Grade 7 of the old machinery wage grades who is drawing a skilled craftsman allowance will be given a new Grade 7 and be paid a supplementary bonus in accordance with general regulations.

2. Sectors and trades applying the new wage grades and tables with MORE OR LESS GRADES THAN the number of grades in the old wage grades and tables will determine the wage level based on the technical grade standards and also follow the principle of a lateral shift to the same grade, without placement in a grade higher than the old grade. For example, a Grade 5 stock raising worker in the agricultural sector in the old five-grade wage grade system will, when laterally moved to the new six-grade wage grade system, still be a Grade 5.

An exception is that a Grade 5 worker, at the highest grade in the old wage grade system, with 5 years or more in grade, or drawing a skilled craftsman allowance, will be placed at a new Grade 6 and will with sufficient conditions continue to draw a supplementary bonus in accordance with general regulations. For example, a stock raiser in Grade 5 and drawing a skilled craftsman allowance will be placed in Grade 6 of the new wage grade system.

The old eight-grade wage grade system of cooks will be reduced to seven grades for the new grades with placement still following the principle of a lateral move to the new grade. Those individuals in the old Grade 8 or at a level higher than Grade 8 or who are drawing a skilled craftsman allowance will still be placed at a new Grade 7 and draw a supplementary bonus in accordance with general regulations.

3. Workers of sectors presently using WAGE TABLES that are shifting to the use of WAGE GRADES such as: post and telegraph, commerce, and service; or the workers of sectors shifting from the use of WAGE GRADES to WAGE TABLES such as: electric power production, streetcar drivers, etc. must urgently categorize the various vocational job titles and reconstruct technical grade standards and professional standards to serve as a basis for worker grade placement. Until there are new technical grade standards, rely on the current technical grade standards in coordination with examination of the actual standards and capabilities of each individual to arrange wages and grades in accordance with the principle of shifting old salary levels to a similar level without, due to the shift from wage tables to wage grades or the opposite, elevating the wages and grades, creating difficulties for the wage and grade assignment and the deployment and use of labor in the future.

The assignment and transfer of old salary levels to new corresponding salary levels means to compare the levels of the wages being presently drawn (following the wage tables and grades of 1960) with the corresponding salary level groups of a civil servant specialist in the professional administration area when transferring from the old to the corresponding new salary levels. For example, the present salary level of a state store clerk of 58 dong is about the same as the 56 dong salary level of an administrative specialist civil servant. The salary level of 56 dong is transferred to the new salary level. Corresponding to a salary level of 272 dong, the state store clerk will be placed at a Grade 4 (273 dong per month) in accordance with the new six-grade wage grade system.

4. In those previous cases where, for many different reasons, the wage and grade assignment of the workers exceed the trade wage framework or where different salary levels are applied to wage placement that are not based on the stipulated job titles, professional standards, production requirements or wage tables and grades, thereby creating excessive differences, rearrangement is necessary in order to precisely follow the grade and wage framework of the new wage grades and tables in accordance with the profession being worked. On the basis of the assigned new salary levels, if sufficient conditions exist, supplementary bonuses will be applied in accordance with general regulations.

5. Cases in which the grade of the worker is higher than the job or just the opposite must be handled by the management organization along a course of re-allocating the technical worker force or providing elementary and advanced training to elevate worker standards to a level consistent with the production and technical requirements of each unit, and do not fall within the scope of this wage and grade arrangement.

[17 Oct 85 p 7]

[Text] II. Wage and Grade Arrangement for Enterprise Management Cadres

During this renovation, the duty wages of enterprise management cadres will be assigned in accordance with six wage tables and two wage grades (previously three) for each job in the same category. On the other hand, because the wage placement situation of management cadres at the present time in sectors and units has many cases that are not of the precise job, do not correspond to the category of the enterprise, or have been elevated to a first or second supplementary status, it is necessary first of all to arrange the enterprise jobs precisely in accordance with the position of the production and business organization. On that basis, wage placement must be resolved in accordance with the following cases:

1. In cases in which the new categories of the enterprise are equal to or higher than the old categories, jobs are arranged in the wages and grades of the new wage tables as follows:

a. Present wage grades 1 or 2 of the old enterprise category are placed at Grade 1 of the new enterprise category. If the cadre has held a Grade 2 for a period of 3 years and up and completed his assigned mission during that entire period, he will be placed in a new Grade 2.

b. If the cadre presently holds a wage Grade 3 in the old category of the enterprise, he receives a new category Grade 2 of the enterprise. If he has held an old Grade 3 for 5 years and up, or has been placed in a supplementary status, he will draw a supplementary bonus in accordance with general regulations.

2. In cases in which the new category of the enterprise is lower than the old one, jobs are arranged in wage grades 1 and 2 of the enterprise's new category following the same methods of grade arrangement stated in Article 1 of Section II. Moreover, if sufficient conditions exist, a supplementary bonus will be drawn in accordance with general regulations.

3. In cases in which the enterprise management cadres are presently not placed in accordance with enterprise management cadre wage tables but in accordance with professional, technical, vocational or other wage tables, or have not yet been fixed by the enterprise, they must be placed at an enterprise management cadre duty wage level in accordance with the enterprise's newly assigned category. Moreover, if conditions exist, a supplementary bonus will be drawn in accordance with general regulations.

4. Cases in which, for many different reasons, the previous wage level of the enterprise management cadre was much higher than the position of the enterprise organization and the presently held sphere of responsibility, proper arrangement in accordance with the enterprise's new category is necessary. For example, an enterprise director draws an old salary of 150 to 160 dong (a new wage of 550 to 590) with some individuals drawing 170 dong (a new wage of 644 dong) but the new category of the enterprise is equal only to a machine enterprise Category 3 of 438 to 474 dong and is therefore placed in Category 3. This is a complex problem and generally speaking cannot be resolved by rearrangement of wages and grades but in the organizational and human affairs aspects in order to rationally utilize cadre capabilities and standards. Cadres transferred by upper echelons to reinforce lower echelons will retain their full salary.

III. Pay Grade Assignment for Cadres, Civil Servants in Career Organizations and State Management Agencies

1. For the management cadres of career organizations in the scientific and technical, education, public health, culture, art, broadcasting, television, meteorology, hydrology, etc. sectors, after concurrence of the classification standards by the Ministry of Labor, the managing ministry and people's committees of cities, provinces and special areas directly subordinate to the central government will decide and assign categories for their directly subordinate units. On the basis of the newly assigned category of the organization, old wages and grades will be shifted to the corresponding new wages and grades of the new wage framework in accordance with the D wage tables.

2. Cadres and civil servants engaged in scientific, technical, political, economic, public health, education, culture, art, legal and international relations work, and civil servants engaged in technical and professional work in state management agencies and career organizations and in production and business units using Wage Table D will be assigned in accordance with the following specific cases:

a. Units that have established and implemented professional standards following the jobs of the new wage tables will carry out wage and grade assignment based on those professional standards. Generally speaking, a lateral transfer from the old grade to a corresponding wage grade will be made if the standards and capabilities of the cadre are equal to the professional levels of his present job. If they are not equal to the professional levels of his present job, he is classified at a lower standard level. In this case, he is placed in the highest grade of the lower standard level and if conditions exist, will draw a supplementary bonus in accordance with general regulations.

For example: An office worker presently drawing a salary of 119 dong, if meeting the professional standards of a Level 2 office worker, will be placed at a new Grade 3 (425 dong). If the professional standards of a Level 2 office worker are not being met, the worker is placed at Grade 6 of a Level 1 office worker (359 dong), and will draw a supplementary bonus in accordance with general regulations if conditions exist.

b. Units that have not yet established and implemented professional standards following the jobs of the new wage tables must, based on the actual levels and

capabilities of each cadre, temporarily execute a lateral shift from the old wage grade to a corresponding new grade, or possibly make an adjustment consistent with an overall comparison in the levels and capabilities of cadres within the unit. Nevertheless, they may not, due to the lack of professional standards, make a shift to a higher wage grade which is inconsistent with the capabilities and levels of the cadre which would create obstacles for this grade and cadre placement. Following that, ministries and local areas must urgently establish professional standards for the various jobs in order to properly carry out wage and grade determination.

[24 Oct 85 p 7]

[Text] 3. For cadres holding leadership jobs in state management agencies from the central to the district level, use Wage Table D.

a. If the new wage framework of the job has the same number of grades as the old one, each individual, based on his present pay grade, is transferred laterally to a corresponding grade.

b. If the new wage framework of the job has many more grades than the old one (such as the vice chairman of a municipal people's committee directly subordinate to the central government, province, etc.), pay grade placement is made in accordance with the principle of a lateral shift to a corresponding grade. Old grades 1 and 2 are placed in new Grade 1. If the old Grade 2 has been held for a period of more than 3 years in which the assigned mission was constantly completed, a placement in new Grade 2 is made. Cadres with heavier responsibilities such as the vice chairman of a standing committee are placed in new Grade 3 (the highest grade) of the job wage framework. For example, the Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Municipal People's Committee in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City is placed at a level of 718 dong; and the Vice Chairman of the Municipal Standing Committee of Haiphong and the provinces is placed at a level of 644 dong.

c. If the new wage framework of the job has less grades than the old one but has its grades readjusted higher than general comparisons, the following wage and grade assignments are made to make it consistent with the new position of the organization:

The pay grades of the old wage framework are placed in Grade 1 of the new wage framework but, if more than 3 years has been spent in the old wage framework and the assigned mission was completed constantly during that period, placement is made in new Grade 2.

The first supplementary status will be placed in new Grade 2 and the second in new Grade 3, and if conditions exist, a supplementary bonus will be drawn in accordance with general regulations.

For example: The director of a service in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, if now drawing a salary of 140 dong and less, will be placed in Grade 1 of the new wage framework, and in new Grade 2 if he has drawn a salary of 140 dong and up for more than 3 years and completed his mission during that period. If now

drawing a first supplementary status bonus (150 dong), he will be placed in new Grade 2. If now drawing a second supplementary status bonus (160 dong), he will be placed in new Grade 3 and, if conditions exist, will draw a supplementary bonus in accordance with general regulations.

d. If the new wage framework of the job has fewer grades than the old framework (such as department chiefs and deputy chiefs, bureau chiefs, etc.), grade assignment is made as follows:

Old grades 1 and 2 will be placed in new Grade 1 and if old Grade 2 was held for more than 3 years in which the assigned mission was constantly completed, an assignment to new Grade 2 will be made.

Old Grade 3 will be placed in new Grade 2 and if the grade was held for a period of 3 years and more in which the mission was constantly completed, an assignment to new Grade 3 will be made.

Old Grade 4 or a supplementary status will be placed in new Grade 3 and, if conditions exist, will draw a supplementary bonus in accordance with general regulations.

4. Previous cases in which, due to many different reasons, a number of leadership cadre jobs of state management agencies and professional organizations are not now arranged in accordance with the leadership cadre wage and grade assignment but in accordance with professional, technical and other wage tables, or use the grade levels of higher level leadership jobs to assign the leadership jobs of lower levels, now must be placed in leadership job wage grades precisely in accordance with their position and sphere of responsibility in accordance with the cases presented above. On the other hand, the assignment and readjustment in the human affairs aspect must be rational in order to properly utilize cadre capabilities and standards. Cadres assigned by upper echelons to reinforce lower echelons will retain their full salary.

5. As of 1 September 1985, new workers and civil servants officially recruited into state agencies and enterprises will be assigned pay grades in accordance with the jobs and professions they undertake and in accordance with the following stipulations:

a. Graduates of regular elementary training schools will, after completing a probationary period, be assigned the starting pay grade of the profession for which they trained.

b. Workers performing simple jobs which require no or only a short period of elementary training will be placed at a wage grade of 220 or 230 dong, depending on the nature of the work.

7300
CSO: 4209/131

LABOR

NEW CASH BONUS AWARD SYSTEM EXPLAINED

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 17 Oct 85 p 7

[Unattributed article: "In the New Salary System, How Are Cash Bonuses Drawn from the Wage Fund?"]

[Text] Cash awards from the wage fund of 5 to 7 percent of grade salary are aimed at encouraging cadres and civil servants in the production and business area to complete their assigned plan mission. The application of this proportion depends on the production requirements and salary organization characteristics of each sector. Sectors unable to use systems of piecework or contract wages or with a low percentage of piecework wage personnel may make distribution at a higher bonus percentage level.

Important and leading edge sectors of the national economy also receive much greater encouragement.

Besides the system of wage fund cash awards, workers and civil servants in primary level business and production units also benefit from a system of cash awards diverted from profits based on the production effectiveness of each unit with a separately designated fund for this award system.

In the administrative and professional sectors, the cash award ratio from the wage fund equal to 5 percent is aimed at encouraging cadres and public servants to raise their work efficiency and complete their assigned responsibilities, missions and work load.

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POPULATION, CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

VICE MINISTER OF PUBLIC HEALTH ON POPULATION CONTROL

OW300730 Hanoi VNA in English 0707 GMT 30 Dec 85

["Towards a Lower Population Growth Rate"--VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec 30--The following article is contributed by Dr. Nguyen Cong Thang, vice-minister of public health, secretary general of the Vietnam National Commission on Population and Family Planning:

Realizing the special importance of reducing the population growth rate to a reasonable level, as early as 1963, the Vietnamese party and state launched a family planning campaign and set up the National Commission on Population and Family Planning with Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong as president.

In 1975, the Council of Ministers issued Decision No. 283/CP charging the Public Health Ministry with using all the means in its power to promote birth control.

In 1976, the resolution of the 4th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam called for better care for the mothers and children and further boosting of the campaign for family planning.

In October 1978, the chairman of the Council of Ministers issued Directive No. 265/CP calling for stepping up the family planning campaign throughout the country with the aim of bringing the population growth rate down to a little more than 2 per cent in 1980.

In August 1981, the Council of Ministers issued Directive No. 29/HDBT urging all services and levels to push forward the birth control campaign vigorously and widely so that each family would have two children at most, with the first and second births at least five years apart, and that by 1985 the population growth rate in the whole country would fall to around 1.7 per cent. The target is 1.3-1.5 per cent for the cities and the plain and midland provinces in the north, [figure indistinct] per cent for the central Vietnam provinces, and 1.7-2 per cent for the southern and mountainous provinces.

The 1.7 per cent rate in 1985 was adopted by the 5th Congress of the Communist Party.

In 1984, the nation-wide overall rate had dropped to slightly over 2 per cent from 3.6 per cent in 1962. In many provinces and cities it has been reduced to less than 2 per cent such as in Ho Chi Minh City (1.9 per cent), Thai Binh and Hai Phong (1.8 per cent), Nghe Tinh and Quang Nam-Da Nang [figure indistinct] per cent, Hui Hung (1.9 per cent) and Hanoi (1.97 per cent). Fifty districts, precincts and 2,500 villages and hamlets have brought their population growth rate to less than 1.7 per cent. 15 districts have achieved 1.5 per cent and less, and more than 200 villages one per cent and less.

To reach the target of 1.7 per cent as planned, the state has called for application of the following measures:

--To increase guidance work by party and administrative bodies in the family planning campaign which must not be left to the health service alone.

--To intensify propaganda and education work in lively forms and on a permanent basis.

--To coordinate the activities of various services, levels, mass organizations and localities so as to make the campaign an issue of the whole society.

--To strictly apply contraceptive measures and train more qualified medical workers for birth control.

--To have a policy of incentive with regard to those observant of family planning.

--To perfect the guiding bodies for population and birth control from the centre to the localities.

On April 11, 1984, the chairman of the Council of Ministers, acting in behalf of the president of the Council of State, issued Decision No. 58/HDBT to set up the National Commission on Population and Family Planning. This commission is charged with helping the Council of Ministers in the guidance of the population and birth control work, and in coordinating the activities of the public offices and mass organizations in implementing the population and birth control programme throughout the country.

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POPULATION, CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

READERS CALL FOR BAN ON MOONSHINE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Oct 85 p 2

[From Our Readers' Letters column: "Banning Moonshine"]

[Text] The making of moonshine, which is a very serious waste of grain, is widespread in our village. Basic level cadres look the other way as families who specialize in making moonshine use up several quintals of rice each day. The other hamlets of the village waste much more rice than this making moonshine.

This practice not only causes supplies on the grain market to frequently be tight, but have had other consequences as well. Recently, three persons in our hamlet were involved in accidents as a result of being drunk. One person passed out beside a pond and his face became covered with leeches. His family arrived just as the leeches were about to enter his nose and ears. The second person fell from the deck of a ship into the hold and fractured his skull. He required a month of medical treatment. The third person, as a result of consuming a large quantity of a strong liquor that contained many toxins, died at the provincial hospital.

In addition, it is not uncommon to see persons who are drunk quarrelling, fighting, committing senseless destruction and even randomly firing weapons, thus disturbing an entire area. Some cadres, their tongues loosened by liquor, have divulged secrets of agencies and mass organizations.

Possessed by the "demon of drunkenness," a number of cadres have done things that are wrong. In our district, 10 percent of the party members who committed disciplinary infractions last year were drunk at the time. We must ban the making of moonshine and harshly punish those who engage in this practice.

Vo Sang and Tran Chau
(Bac Lieu District, Minh Hai Province)

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CSO: 4209/142

END